

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

R

Paris, Tuesday, May 5, 1998

No. 35,822

TODAY'S  
STYLE  
Page 12

## Jakarta Couples Price Rises With Unrest Warning

Fuel and Power Costs Go Up  
As IMF Prepares to Release  
\$1 Billion From Rescue Funds

By Cindy Shiner  
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — In a move that could deepen social unrest across Indonesia, the government announced plans Monday to raise sharply the prices of fuel, electricity and transportation.

The move was coupled with a warning from Indonesia's top military commander that protests by students were heading toward anarchy and that a crackdown was looming.

"There is proof that if students go out of the campus, the protests become uncontrollable," the defense minister, General Wiranto, who is also chief of the armed forces, was quoted as saying after a meeting with President Suharto. "Therefore, I have ordered the military to take stern action against activities that are clearly moving toward anarchy."

The government's decision on cutting subsidies for fuel and electricity was timed to coincide with a meeting in Washington of the governing board of the International Monetary Fund and the expected announcement that it is releasing \$1 billion of its \$4.3 billion rescue package for Indonesia. An additional \$2 billion probably will be released by August.

The fund withheld its March payment because of the government's noncompliance with the bailout package. It now is releasing the loans at a trickle as it monitors the steps Indonesia takes.

Among the measures being carried out are the phased removal of subsidies on commodities such as gasoline, which will now be 71 percent more expensive — an even more significant leap given that the currency is worth 70 percent less than what it was

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Indonesian riot police clashing Monday with protesting students in Bandung, the capital of West Java. Defense Minister Wiranto threatened Monday to suppress continuing student unrest.

## Bundesbank Aide Derides 'Lazy' Deal Treaty Was Violated, He Asserts

By John Schmid  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — A senior Bundesbank official on Monday denounced as a "lazy compromise" the agreement over the leadership of Europe's central bank, saying it violated the European Union's Maastricht treaty.

EU leaders have opened themselves to future breaches of the treaty with their weekend accord, said Klaus-Dieter Kuehnbacher, a member of the German central bank's governing council. The deal effectively shortens the term of the first president of the European Central Bank, Wim Duisenberg of the Netherlands, to make room for a rival French candidate.

"The ECB has found itself in a tough situation, and the next breach of the treaty already is built-in," Mr. Kuehnbacher said in an interview with the DPA German news agency.

Providing the German central bank's first reaction since the Brussels summit meeting, Mr. Kuehnbacher became the most influential critic to charge that the compromise weakens the credibility of Europe's historic monetary union by

runner against Mr. Kohl in the September national elections.

In an interview in Rome with the International Herald Tribune, Mr. Schroeder said, "It would have been much better and would have created more confidence in national and international terms if the leaders of Europe had agreed to an eight-year term for one person."

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## Brussels Fallout Sours Europe's Political Waters

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Financial markets Monday shrugged off the debacle over the election of the president of the future European Central Bank, but a wave of criticism across the Continent indicated that political fallout was building.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Jacques Chirac will now attempt to mend strained relations when they hold a French-German summit meeting this week, political sources said.

Meanwhile, the trade-off involved in choosing the head of the central bank could swing voters in Denmark against a vital EU referendum May 28, political sources said in Copenhagen.

Heads of state and government this weekend formally launched the European single currency, the euro, with 11 member countries and appointed Wim Duisenberg of the Netherlands to the eight-year central bank post. But under intense French pressure, Mr. Duisenberg said he would voluntarily step down midway through his term to make way for Jean-Claude Trichet, governor of the Bank of France, who would then serve for a full eight years.

It was not entirely clear why Chancellor Kohl gave in to President Chirac's demands that Mr. Trichet be allowed to split the governorship at the central bank. French sources said, however, that Mr.

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## Clinton Under Pressure to Test Bond With Yeltsin

By John F. Harris  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Once every few weeks, letters — from formal documents to the occasional handwritten note — fly across the Atlantic between the White House and the Kremlin. Less frequently, about every six weeks, an issue will prompt either President Bill Clinton or President Boris Yeltsin to phone the other.

As U.S. officials tell it, this brand of personal diplomacy, resting on the ability of two leaders to understand one another's problems and needs, has become pivotal to the U.S.-Russia relationship. It is one reason, in the White House view, that Mr. Clinton's decision to push an expansion of the NATO alliance has not provoked the hostile reaction in Moscow that many Russia experts predicted.

But if there really is a special Clinton-

Yeltsin rapport — a bond that pays dividends in the larger relationship between the two nations — the United States over the next several months will be under particular pressure to prove it anew.

Even as Mr. Clinton celebrates a political triumph — the Senate's overwhelming vote Thursday to amend the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreement to admit three former Warsaw Pact members — his administration is facing criticism that it has

allowed its relationship with Russia to fall into a season of drift. Mr. Clinton, the argument goes, has devoted his time to such things as expanding NATO, traveling in Africa and courting China in anticipation of his trip there next month but has let Russia slip from the central place it deserves in U.S. foreign policy.

Adding to the distractions has been Mr. Clinton's preoccupation with legal

See ALLIES, Page 10

## No Breakthrough Seen In Mideast Peace Effort

Albright Adds a Second Round in London

Reuters

LONDON — Citing significant gaps between Israel and the Palestinians on the next stage of the Middle East peace process, the United States said Monday that it was not optimistic that the differences could be bridged in talks being held in London.

The State Department spokesman, James Rubin, said: "Our optimism is not high based on the evidence that we've seen so far, but we are going to continue to work at it and we very much want these meetings to be decisive."

He spoke before the U.S. secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, began a second round of separate talks with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel and Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian president. The talks were extended Monday night.

American and Palestinian officials said there was no sign of a breakthrough, but the fact that both Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat agreed to spend another night in London raised hopes of progress.

Mr. Rubin warned against expecting the meetings to end a deadlock that began 14 months ago when Israel broke ground for a housing project in an Arab section of East Jerusalem.

Suicide bombings by Muslim militants deepened the crisis.

"At this point we do not have compelling evidence that the meetings will yield a breakthrough," Mr. Rubin said.

Mrs. Albright spent five hours Monday trying to persuade Mr. Netanyahu to accept U.S. proposals that diplomats said centered on handing over a further 13 percent of occupied West Bank land to the Palestinians in exchange for

tougher security measures. She then had a two-and-a-half-hour meeting with Mr. Arafat, who has already accepted the unpublished American plan.

Asked whether there had been any progress, Mr. Arafat said on returning to his hotel: "Not yet."

Assailing the power of 'religious extremists,' the mayor of Tel Aviv will form a centrist party. Page 10.

Mr. Arafat declined to comment further, but the Palestinian planning and coordination minister, Nabil Shaath, said: "We have no indication at all that Mr. Netanyahu has accepted the U.S. proposal and we don't have any impression that Mrs. Albright is ready to give up on the U.S. proposal or change it."

Mr. Netanyahu said that he had a useful discussion with Mrs. Albright and that she now understood Israel's position better. But he made it clear that he intended to refer any territorial concessions to his fractious rightist coalition cabinet.

"I can say for certain that there are specific decisions that can only be taken in Israel by the government and its ministers, and there are things that are important that we clear up here," he said. "Our intention is to try to advance the peace process."



Richard Holbrooke summing up the Cyprus talks at a press conference Monday in Nicosia.

## U.S. Fails to Revive Cyprus Talks

Turkish North's Strong Demands Scuttle Mission, Mediator Says

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — The U.S. envoy Richard Holbrooke Monday said the failure of his mission to restart negotiations on reunification of the island.

Mr. Holbrooke said at a news conference that the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, had insisted on recognition of his breakaway state in the north as a condition for resumption of UN-sponsored peace talks.

Mr. Denktash also demanded cancellation of the European Union's membership talks with Cyprus, he said.

"This stand will make progress difficult," Mr. Holbrooke said, adding that because of these conditions, "a meaningful exchange is not possible."

In comments on Turkish state radio, Mr. Denktash said that in refusing to accept his demand, the Greek Cypriot side "approves and supports the division of Cyprus."

Mr. Holbrooke, who brokered the 1995 Dayton accords on Bosnia, left Cyprus after the news conference. During his three-day visit, he crossed the United

Nations buffer zone that divides the island a number of times for separate meetings with Mr. Denktash and the Greek Cypriot leader, President Glavkos Klerides.

Mr. Klerides said he was disappointed that Mr. Holbrooke had not been more critical of both Mr. Denktash and the Turkish government for making "illogical demands."

Cyprus has been divided into a Greek Cypriot-controlled south and a Turkish-occupied north since a 1974 Turkish invasion, which followed an abortive coup by supporters of union with Greece. Mr. Denktash's breakaway state in the north is recognized only by Turkey, which maintains 35,000 troops there.

Mr. Holbrooke said that Thomas Miller, the U.S. State Department's coordinator for Cyprus, who accompanied him on the trip, would return to Nicosia before the end of May to continue the American mediation effort.

He also noted that there had been no progress on the contentious issue of the Greek Cypriots' decision to

See CYPRUS, Page 4

## AGENDA

### Swiss Bank Settles One Holocaust Claim

NEW YORK (AP) — A major Swiss bank has agreed to settle the claim of a Holocaust survivor, in what her lawyer called a "historic breakthrough" in the feud over Jewish-owned accounts missing since World War II.

Payment of the claim by Estelle Sapir, 71, will remove her as lead plaintiff in a class-action suit that involves as

many as 40,000 other Holocaust survivors and relatives of victims, the attorney, Edward Fagan, said Monday. A spokesman for Credit Suisse, Ulrich Pfister, said the bank had "found indications that before the war Joseph Sapir had connections" with the bank.

The settlement amount is being kept confidential, Mr. Fagan said.

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The IHT on-line www.ihnt.com

## Bitter Menace: A Shortage of Chocolate

By Carol Kaesuk Yoon  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An unusual alliance of manufacturers and environmental groups has formed to try to prevent what for many people around the world would be a disaster of gigantic proportions: a shortage of chocolate.

For while the world's appetite for chocolate grows more voracious each year, cocoa farms around the globe are falling, under siege from fungal and viral diseases and insects.

For decades, cocoa farming has escaped such problems by moving to new areas in the tropics, even new countries

or continents, where growers find more rain forest to establish cocoa farms.

But now they are running out of new forests to turn to. Researchers predict a shortfall in beans from the cacao tree, the raw material from which chocolate is made, in as little as five to 10 years.

There are fewer and fewer places in the world to plant cocoa, said Carol Knight, vice president of scientific affairs at the American Cocoa Research Institute, a nonprofit group that tracks cocoa bean supply. "We have to figure out how to grow it sustainably," he said. "Nobody wants to lose chocolate."

To that end, representatives from the Mars, Cadbury, Nestle and Hershey

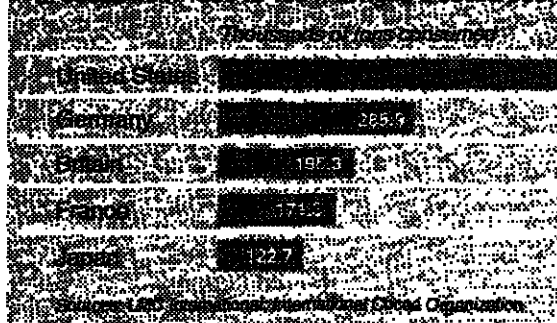
chocolate companies met with conservation groups last month at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama to talk about strategies for sustainable farming. The Mars company paid for the meeting.

Sustainability is a broad notion that includes keeping farms partially forested to preserve biodiversity, farming without large doses of pesticides, fungicides or fertilizers, and replanting rather than abandoning farms.

For cocoa, researchers say, sustainability will require a shift away from the large plantations carved out of the rain

## The Biggest Sweet Tooth

Chocolate consumption is rising in many countries, but the U.S. leads the world in per capita consumption.



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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	11.00
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1.800 CFA	Qatar	10.00 QR
Egypt	5.50	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Gabon	1.100 CFA	Senegal	1.100 CFA
Italy	2.800 Lire	Spain	225 Ptas
Ivory Coast	1.250 CFA	Tunisia	1.250 Din
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kuwait	700 Fils	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.20







THE AMERICAS

# For Now, Governor Bush Is Thinking Re-election

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

DALLAS — Wherever he goes, Governor George Bush of Texas wants to talk about his education agenda and a second term in the governor's mansion. But his audiences want to know about the presidency.

It happened here in Dallas the other day, when the governor addressed the Newspaper Association of America, an organization of publishers whose editorial endorsements in 2000 might be handy to anyone interested in the White House.

Mr. Bush, 51, offered a spirited description of his education program, then agreed to take a few questions. Question One: "Have you talked to your mother about the next presidential race?"

The governor, self-deprecating and noncommittal, said Barbara Bush, former first lady, had told him to "stay home and do the job you were elected to do, boy."

"The truth is, I don't know whether or not I'm going to run for the presidency and won't know for quite a while," Mr. Bush added. "That's just something Texas voters will have to factor into their decision."

Six months before the November polls, Mr. Bush appears to be cruising toward re-election. But merely becoming the first governor in the state's history to win consecutive four-year terms is not enough for the competitive son of former President George Bush.

"I want to win and I want to win big," he said in a recent interview.

Governor Bush has much to prove with his re-election campaign beyond winning a second term. Republicans and Democrats around the country

will be looking at the size of his victory margin and the length of his coalitions, as well as the clarity and sophistication of his message, as they measure him for a possible presidential campaign.

He faces a political balancing act as he looks toward November. Mr. Bush hopes to stoke Republican turnout in hopes of pulling off a historic sweep by the party of the statewide constitutional offices even as he projects himself as a champion of bipartisanship who works comfortably with Democrats in the legislature.

Mr. Bush is trying to demonstrate that a Republican candidate can reach out to moderate, swing voters without infuriating conservative activists who dominate his party. That effort underscores the current state of the Republican Party nationally, which is dominated by grass-roots conservatives but has seen its grip on the center of the electorate erode.

The unanswered question about Mr. Bush is whether he represents a return to the kinder, gentler conservatism of his father that often infuriated the party's right wing or a new hybrid that reflects the ideological changes within the party without losing sight of the middle of the electorate.

As Paul Burke, a writer for Texas Monthly, put it: "What's he for? What's his agenda? What does this agenda tell us about how he will run for national office?"

Mr. Bush bristles at suggestions that, in putting together his agenda, he has borrowed from President Bill Clinton's centrist, small-bore playbook, and yet the governor emphasizes the same kinds of issues, from reading and educational standards to keeping guns out of the hands of teenage gang members.

He chalked up Mr. Clinton's domestic policy

successes to the president's willingness "to try to sound like a governor." Conscious of where the balance of power rests inside his party, he said of his own agenda, "I don't think this is playing closer to the center."

Recently, Mr. Bush was in Longview, Texas, to pick up the endorsement of a group of East Texas sheriffs. Most of them were Democrats, and Mr. Bush noted that their support symbolized the political evolution of the state and his bipartisan style of governing. The sheriffs were arrayed behind Mr. Bush in a classic campaign photo op, most of them wearing white cowboy hats, boots and pistols on their belts. If ever a political event cried out for a tough anti-crime message, this was it.

But when the inevitable question came from a reporter about the governor's plans for addressing crime, Mr. Bush offered up an answer rarely heard in Republican circles. "The best crime bill," he said, "is to teach every child to read."

Answers like this sometimes make Mr. Bush sound like a Republican Clinton, and his campaign ads trumpet the same values of "opportunity" and "responsibility" that were hallmarks of Mr. Clinton's presidential campaigns.

But Mark McKinnon, who worked for Democrats before joining the Bush campaign this year as media consultant, said that while Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton use similar themes, he noted that there is a "much heavier moral tone in what Bush is saying."

Morality is a theme Mr. Bush often uses in his speeches, both in Texas and on his limited forays outside the state. As he put it in a speech at Texas A&M University last month, "It is clear today's challenge lies not so much outside of our borders as inside of our own souls."



**UNABOMBER SENTENCED** — Theodore Kaczynski entering court in Sacramento, where he received four life terms Monday. He showed no remorse and called the case "clearly political."

## Away From Politics

• A New Jersey National Guard soldier was killed and five others were injured when lightning struck their tents during a training exercise at Fort Dix, New Jersey. (AP)

• The maker of Viagra, the anti-impotency drug, has signed a deal with R.P. Scherer Corp. to develop a wafer that could dissolve in the mouth in seconds, which would let patients take the drug only minutes — instead of an hour — before sex. But Pfizer cautioned that any new form of Viagra was years away. (AP)

• Police defended their use of tear gas and water hoses to quell a five-hour riot near Washington State University that sent 23 officers and several students to the hospital in Pullman. The disturbance started when the police went to investigate a car accident and were met by many as 200 people outside a party. Three students were arrested. (AP)

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Republicans Push Tax Revolt

WASHINGTON — The taxpayer abuse hearings that Senate Republicans held last week were designed to show that the Internal Revenue Service is out of control. And with tales of tax agents in flak jackets storming houses and forcing teenage girls to change their clothes at gunpoint not leavened by any testimony from the accused IRS agents, the case seemed overwhelming.

But the hearings were just another step in a much larger strategy by Republicans in Congress who have vowed to replace the income tax system with a new tax code.

The Republicans want nothing less than "to pull the current income tax code out by its roots and throw it away so it can never grow back." Representative Bill Archer regularly tells audiences, Mr. Archer is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, where tax bills originate.

In March, Senator Tim Hutchinson, Republican of Arkansas, introduced a bill, which quickly found many co-sponsors, that would repeal the Internal Revenue Code beginning in 2002. The Republicans want to eliminate taxes on capital gains, dividends, rents, royalties and interest. Doing so, they say, would bolster savings and investment and help the economy. Opponents say eliminating such taxes would mainly benefit the wealthy. (NYT)

### An Oklahoma 'Stealth' Plot?

WASHINGTON — The contest for the 3d Congressional District of Oklahoma, considered one of the most important House races in the country, has erupted into partisan feuding, with Democrats accusing Republicans of conspiring to front a Democratic "stealth" candidate who would promptly switch parties after the election.

Representative Wes Watkins represented the predominantly Democratic district for 14 years as a Democrat, switched parties in 1996, and was easily elected as a Republican. Last week, Mr. Watkins announced he would not seek re-election for health and family reasons, giving Democrats new hope that the seat can be returned to the left side of the aisle.

In the past week, several Democrats have announced their candidacy or expressed interest in the seat. But no Republicans have come forward, fueling talk that the Republican Party and Mr. Watkins have figured out another way to skin this cat.

"Can I prove it in a court of law? No," said the state Democratic chairman, Robert Kerr 3d. "But every bit of my experience tells me I am right."

Leslie Belcher, a spokeswoman for Mr. Watkins, said that the charge was "laughable." (WP)

### Quote/Unquote

Michael McCurry, President Bill Clinton's spokesman, on a report that he will leave the White House for some part-time public relations work at Powell Tate along with an academic position at his alma mater, Princeton University: "That would be news to Powell, news to Princeton and news to me." (WP)

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## It appears that the euro has united Europe after all.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Uses of French: Nigeria's Crash Course in Language Raises Eyebrows Abroad

By Howard W. French  
New York Times Service

LAGOS — Every school day begins with songs in the suburban Lagos elementary school classroom of Eniola Akinosho, who leads her tentative-sounding pupils through a collection of happy jingles to build their confidence before moving on to trickier matters like spelling and grammar.

"Répètez après moi," Miss Akinosho, 42, a teacher at the Ikafu International School in the Lagos suburb of Agege, says, smiling as she points to pictures of common objects that she is teaching her students to identify. "Le stylo, le pantalon, la chemise, le livre."

Drills like this take place every day in schools all over the world, of course. But what makes Miss Akinosho's class remarkable is that the French vocabulary that she was teaching — the words for pen, pants, shirt and book — is part of a crash effort declared by the government to make this

English-speaking country of as many as 115 million people French-speaking virtually overnight.

As with most things in a country ruled by a stern military dictatorship, the new language policy was decreed from on high.

"Nigeria is resolutely launching a program of national language training that will, in short order, permit our country to become thoroughly bilingual," the president of Nigeria, General Sani Abacha, said in a surprise announcement in December in a speech before the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.

Ever since, schools have been scrambling to find qualified French speakers to teach the 18 million primary and 5 million secondary students.

"This is all part of preparing Nigeria for the challenges of the 21st century," said Education Minister Alhaji Dauda Binnah, who said he was fresh from his morning French lesson when a reporter called at his office. "The world is constantly getting smaller, and people must find ways to open up to their neighbors."

For all of the progressive resonance in explanations like these, among Nigerians, Africans from neighboring countries and Westerners who do business here, skepticism abounds.

Few, for example, say they can imagine how the country's education system — once one of Africa's best, but now in a state of advanced decay — could manage the kind of colossal effort required to make even a modest dent in the linguistic habits of a population so large. By one calculation, Nigeria has about 3,000 teachers capable of French instruction, or only 1 for every 266 students.

And almost everyone wonders how the pushy giant of this region, a nation that has always condescended toward the small French-speaking countries that encircle it — and has always been regarded with abiding suspicion by them — could have come to such a change of heart.

"Even if it begins to amount to something, which is doubtful, very few people in this region are likely to be seduced by this move," said a senior diplomat from a neighboring French-

speaking country. "In fact, it has almost nothing to do with us, and everything to do with Nigeria's place in the world."

Seen from this perspective, and it is a commonly held one, the general's decree is part of an effort to ease international pressure on an isolated and ostracized military government, to reward friends and punish critics and, most of all, to remind any who might have forgotten that oil-rich and populous Nigeria does and will always count.

Judged by these criteria, the language policy has already proved something of a success. Unwelcome in the West because of his government's poor human rights record, General Abacha was nonetheless granted a one-on-one meeting with President Jacques Chirac of France at a French-African summit meeting in Burkina Faso in December.

France has long been seen by Nigeria as its major rival for influence in West Africa, and Nigeria has traditionally ridiculed former French colonies for an almost servile attachment to Paris.

But attending a French-African summit meeting for the first time was only one card in the Gallic hand that General Abacha has been playing. International oil executives say that the Nigerian government, smarting from limited economic sanctions pushed mainly by the United States and Britain, has also begun rewarding lucrative contracts to French oil companies.

But for Paris, General Abacha's sudden love of French may prove an even more powerful draw than business interests. France is still smoldering over recent decisions by Algeria, Rwanda and Congo to downgrade French from the status of national language or make it share the honors with English. Congo, formerly known as Zaïre, is the world's second most populous French-speaking country, after France itself, and as such is a key to France's cultural and political project of drawing French speakers together under its leadership.

Nigeria dwarfs Congo in population and is roughly twice as populous as France, making its adoption of French a major coup.

## Mexico Tests Democracy, Starting With a Tricolor

By Molly Moore  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Democracy in Mexico has come to this: a knock-down, insult-slinging, reputation-bashing fight over flag colors.

For nearly seven decades, Mexico's governing political organization — the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI — has hoarded the national colors as its own, barring opponents from using the green, white and red of the flag on campaign banners, stickers or placards.

Now, opposition parties have won enough political clout to wage war over the national banner. In one of the most raucous legislative sessions since opposition parties claimed a majority in the lower house of Congress last summer, the Chamber of Deputies voted Thursday to ban any political party from using the national colors as its own.

"Deputies Vote to Decolorize the PRI," a headline blared the next morning. "Opposition Breaks the Myth of the Untouchable Colors."

For the growing voices of opposition, nothing symbolizes the governing party's abuse of power more than its control of the national colors. In a nation with a large illiterate population, voters traditionally have used a party's colors to match their votes to the party's candidates on the ballot.

Opponents say the PRI's use of the nation's official colors only served to reinforce the image of a ruling party and a government that have been virtually indistinguishable for most of this century.

"The time has come to tear down the monopoly," said Pablo Gomez, a deputy representing the Democratic

Revolutionary Party, a left-center party, which uses a black Aztec-style sun against a yellow backdrop as its party symbol.

An Institutional Revolutionary Party deputy from Veracruz state, Fidel Herrera Beltrán, said: "They want to wipe out the colors as if symbolically they were getting rid of our party."

Although the opposition-supported law is likely to be voted down in the Senate, which is still controlled by the governing party, a National Action Party deputy, Francisco Paoli Bollo, warned: "One day the Senate will also be plural and democratic."

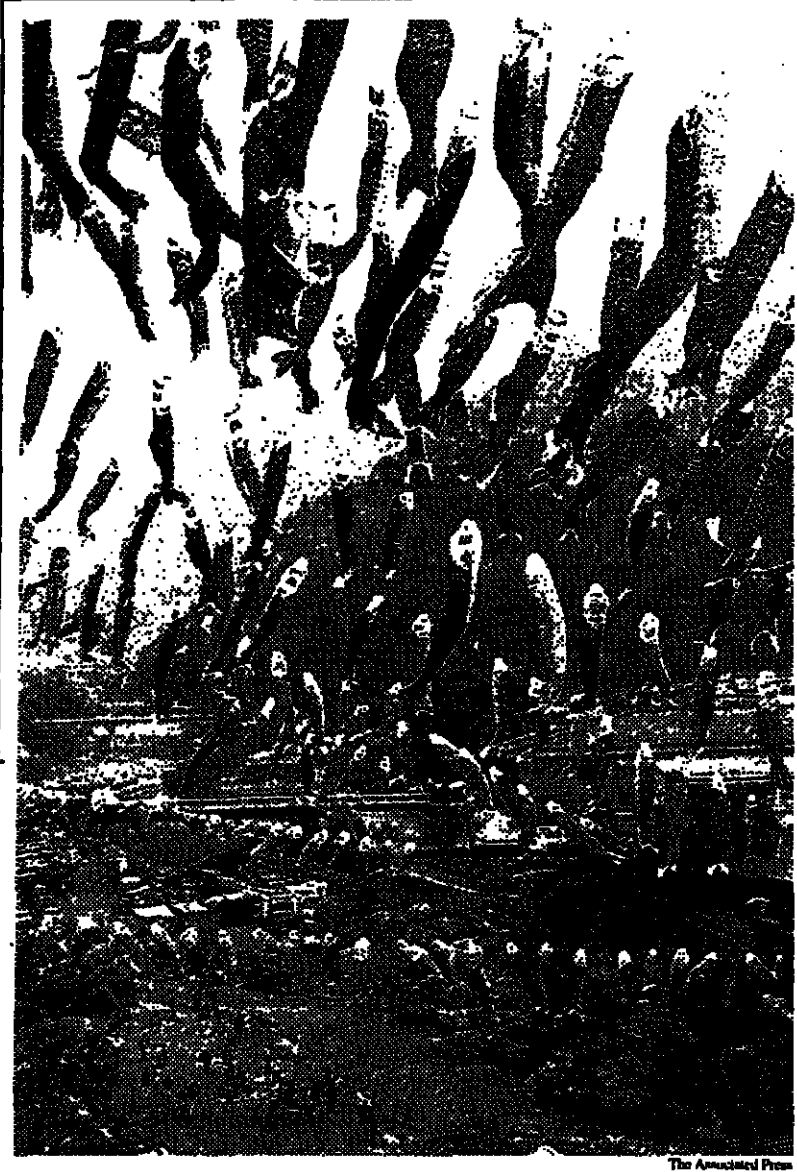
The power of the governing party, which has been battered by revelations of corruption and political abuses, has eroded in recent years as increasing numbers of opposition politicians won statehouses and local elections.

This past week's legislative debate exemplified many of the characteristics of a multivoiced democracy. Deputies hurled insults across the chamber floor, governing party members waved tricolor placards and delegations burst into chants to try and drown out the speeches of opposing colleagues.

"Usurpers! Traitors to the country! Manipulators!" opposition party members screamed during the debate.

The vote split straight down party lines, with the 244 members of the opposition parties in favor of the new law, and 224 PRI members opposed.

When the vote had been tallied, a Democratic Revolutionary Party deputy, Jose Luis Gutierrez, declared it "an act of justice and patriotic vindication." Mr. Herrera Beltrán of the PRI countered, "It's a fiasco!"



CARPE DIEM — Streamers in the shape of colorful carp decorating the small mountain town of Mamba, eastern Japan, on Monday in anticipation of national Children's Day on Tuesday.

## Gojko Susak, 53, Is Dead; Croatian Defense Minister

The Associated Press

ZAGREB, Croatia — Defense Minister Gojko Susak, 53, a devoted supporter of Croatian independence, died Sunday, the state-run HINA news agency reported.

A tough nationalist, Mr. Susak nonetheless became a useful ally of the United States as it sought to end the Bosnian war. He had been treated for lung cancer in 1995 at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, and underwent surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston in 1997.

As defense minister from 1991, Mr. Susak led Croatia's fight against the Serbian rebellion that temporarily left a third of Croatia in Serbian hands before the 1995 Croatian Army offensive that defeated them.

A native of the Croat-dominated region of Herzegovina in southwestern Bosnia, he favored close ties between Bosnian Croats and Croatia proper. He moved away from the idea of annexing territories inhabited by Bosnian Croats because of pressure from the United States and its allies.

His defense portfolio passed to his deputy, Colonel General Kresimir Cosic.

Maria Torok, 72, Psychoanalyst Who Rejected Freud's Theories

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Maria Torok, 72, a psychoanalyst in France whose rejection of Freud's ideas was welcomed in feminist circles and whose methods for confronting pain and trauma drew many Holocaust survivors to her offices in Paris, died March 25 at New York University Medical Center in Manhattan.

The cause of death was complications of leukemia, said Dr. Nicholas Rand, her husband and a professor of French literature at the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Torok's work, much of it published with Nicolas Abraham, her main collaborator, rejected most of Freud's core ideas, said Dr. Nelly Furman, a professor of French at Cornell University. "She focused on the uniqueness of individuals and how they can overcome psychic pain," Dr. Furman said.

Working in Paris from 1956 to 1996, Miss Torok led a seminar in phenomenological psychology, which emphasized the person's experiences as the basis for analysis.

Dominique Aury, 90, Author Of French Erotic Best-Seller

The Associated Press

PARIS — Dominique Aury, 90, the

long-hidden author of the erotic best-seller "The Story of O," died April 26. French censors forbade any publicity for the novel when it appeared in 1954 under the pseudonym Pauline Reage.

The story of O's sadomasochistic handling at the hands of her lover shocked a large part of French society.

Over the years, however, the book sold millions of copies and was translated into about 20 languages. In 1955, the book won the Deux-Magots prize, an important French literary award.

John W.H. Bassett, 82, Figure In Canadian Sports and TV

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John White Hughes Bassett, 82, a prominent figure in Canadian journalism, politics and sports for more than 40 years, died April 27 in Toronto.

Mr. Bassett was the chairman of Baton Broadcasting Inc., which controls CTV, Canada's largest private television network. At one time, he also owned large stakes in the Toronto hockey and football teams.

Marvin Worth, 72, a prolific writer and producer whose film credits ranged from black comedy ("Where's Poppa?") to documentary biography ("Lenny" and "Malcolm X"), died of lung cancer April 22 in Los Angeles.

Lou Cioffi, 72, a broadcast journalist who covered the Korean War in the 1950s, the Vietnam War in the 1960s and the hostage crisis in Iran in the 1980s, died of complications from liver cancer Saturday at his home in New York.

## BRIEFLY

## Fault in Power Line Darkens Zimbabwe

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe was plunged into chaos Monday by a nationwide blackout when a line fault cut power imports from Mozambique and South Africa, officials said.

City streets were snarled as traffic lights failed, people were stuck in elevators around the country, many factories halted work and shops operated by candlelight.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority said the blackout was caused by a major fault on the line from Mozambique's Cahora Bassa hydroelectric installation.

The central business district of Harare received power after about four hours. (AFP)

## 70 Die as Bus Dives Into Tanzania River

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — At least 70 people were killed after an overloaded bus plunged into a flooded river at Mucheza, northeast of here, police said here Monday.

The Tanga regional police commander, Alfred Tibugana, said the bus, carrying more than 100 passengers, plunged into the river on Sunday after the driver missed a bridge that was submerged by floodwaters.

The bus was traveling from Tanga to Dar es Salaam.

Meanwhile, two women and two children drowned here Sunday after they were swept away by floods following two days of continuous rain. The Dar es Salaam regional police commander, Alfred Gwe, said Monday. (AFP)

## 45 Chiapas Indians Released by Police

AMPARO AGUATINTA, Mexico — Most of the Indians arrested in a raid on a rebel community in Chiapas late last week have been released, the authorities said.

The deputy prosecutor of Chiapas, Eduardo Montoya Llavina, said authorities freed 45 of 53 Zapatista sympathizers held after the police and troops broke up the community Friday.

Mr. Montoya said eight Guatemalans, who were also seized during the operation, were handed over to immigration authorities. (Reuters)

## French Admit Hiding Algerians' Toll in 1961 Protest in Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — French authorities hid the true scope of repression after Algerian demonstrators in Paris were beaten, shot and thrown into the Seine during a protest in 1961, according to an official study that was made public Monday.

The Interior Ministry study was compiled from police records and said that "dozens" of people — not the usual toll of a handful — probably died on Oct. 17, 1961. At the time, France was fighting an independence war in Algeria.

The study said that Maurice Papon,

who was Paris's police chief at the time and who was convicted this year of crimes against humanity during World War II, issued a memo saying that "flagrant offenders" should be shot on sight.

Up to 25,000 Algerians, responding to a call by their country's National Liberation Front, were demonstrating in Paris to protest a curfew on their community when the police opened fire and beat protesters, some of whom were tossed into the Seine.

French authorities at the time said that three persons died. The death toll was

later given as seven. "It's clear that this demonstration led to very harsh repression," the study said of the events a year before Algerians won their independence.

No exact death toll was given, but the names of 25 people killed around the time of the crackdown were published. The study said authorities "could not rule out" that they, and others, were also victims of the crackdown.

Some historians say at least 200 people were killed. The Algerian resistance said that as many as 300 died.

Officially, 136 Algerians were injured, but the study said the real figure was "far higher."

Police reports showed that most officers' bludgeons were damaged, suggesting excessive use of force.

## ■ 88 Reported Killed in Algeria

Algerian security forces killed 77 suspected Islamic militants in a four-day period last week, but armed groups slit the throats of 11 civilians, newspapers and witnesses reported Monday, according to The Associated Press.

## INDONESIA: Prices of Staples Are Raised

Continued from Page 1

in July. Traffic was snarled Monday in the capital, Jakarta, as motorists lined up to fill their tanks at the old prices.

"The government shouldn't increase the price of gas right now because the situation is already difficult for us," said Kartono, a 42-year-old driver of a motorcycle taxi, as he waited in a line more than a kilometer long. "But as a small person I have no choice."

Kerosene, which is used for cooking, will cost 25 percent more. Mere rumors of increases in cooking oil prices set off riots in January. Bus fares are to rise by about two-thirds and rail prices will almost double. Electricity costs will go up an average 20 percent.

The price increases will likely fuel inflation, which hit a 23-year high of 39 percent in March. That could mean higher costs for retail and manufacturing, which have already been hard hit by the economic crisis. More than 8 million people have lost their jobs since last summer and millions more are expected to be out of work by next year.

Officials also announced that a monopoly run by one of President Suharto's sons had been dismantled in line with the terms of the IMF bailout agreement. The remaining assets of the Clove Marketing & Buffer Stock Agency were transferred to a group of village cooperatives. Cloves are used to make Indonesian cigarettes.

The monopoly came to represent the corruption and cronyism that have characterized Mr. Suharto's rule. His children control several lucrative businesses in Indonesia that have helped the family amass billions of dollars. The government's reluctance to dismantle monopolies helped lead the IMF to suspend payment of its bailout funds in March. In his warning to protesters, General Wiranto sought out Medan, on the island of Sumatra, which has been the scene of violent protests against the Suharto government for the past two weeks. University officials closed two campuses after students clashed with

security forces on several occasions. Protesters have hurled rocks and fire bombs at military police, who responded with tear gas and rubber bullets. A small riot erupted Saturday.

[The police fired tear gas Monday at rock-throwing protesters on campuses in Medan and Palu. The Associated Press reported. At least 30 students were injured in Palu and dozens were treated for tear-gas inhalation at Medan, the official Antara news agency reported. Several officers were also injured, it said. Peaceful rallies were held in Jakarta, Yogyakarta and other cities.]

The demonstrations, which began two months ago across the country, are the most widespread and enduring since Mr. Suharto came to power 32 years ago. The fall of the currency, the rupiah, last summer led to an economic crisis that has laid bare the corruption and nepotism that were tolerated as long as the standard of living improved. The recent hardships have aggravated seething frustration over Mr. Suharto's authoritarian rule in a country whose 200 million people have virtually no popular representation in government.

## CYPRUS: Turkish North's Demands Scuttle Mission, U.S. Says

Continued from Page 1

deploy Russian-made S-300 anti-aircraft missiles this summer.

Turkey has threatened to take action to prevent the missiles from being deployed. Greece has warned that it would come to the aid of Cyprus in the event of a Turkish attack, raising the specter of a military clash between the two countries. Both are members of the NATO alliance.

## ■ 'Deal-Breaker' Was EU Issue

Kelly Coulter of The Washington Post reported from Nicosia:

The Turkish side's demand that the EU application be withdrawn was the "deal-breaker," a source close to the talks said.

## Genetic Tests Prove Body Is Bormann's

Agence France-Press

BONN — Genetic tests on remains found in Berlin in 1972 have proven that they are those of Martin Bormann, Hitler's secretary and adviser, according to German press reports.

The tests, using DNA samples provided by Mr. Bormann's children, eliminated any chance that he survived the fall of Berlin in 1945. Der Spiegel and Welt am Sonntag said. The Frankfurt prosecutor's office ordered the tests even though it said it already was 100 percent certain from dental evidence that a skeleton found in Berlin was Mr. Bormann's.

He disappeared after Hitler's suicide in 1945 and was tried in absentia at the Nuremberg tribunal, which sentenced him to death in 1946.

Unconfirmed reports said that he had escaped to Latin America.

Welt am Sonntag said the remains would be cremated and the ashes scattered at sea.

## BEANS: Forestalling a Cocoa Shortage

Continued from Page 1

forest to the smaller farms where cacao trees are grown in the shade of larger trees. Plantation trees, exposed to the sun, require more fertilizer, fungicide and pesticide, and are at greater risk of the spread of pests and disease. Plantations fail when the cost of maintaining them becomes prohibitive.

A shift away from plantations could prove a boon to small farmers and also help preserve rainforests and the many plant and animal species that appear to flourish in the natural environment of a cocoa grove. But the task of designing the small-scale cocoa farm of the future is daunting because little is known about how best to grow the trees.

The cacao tree evolved in the New World tropics under the shade of taller rain forest trees. After six years or so, the slow growing tree produces fruit. Large pods about the size and shape of a small football that contain about 40 cocoa beans, each the size of a lima bean. They can be roasted, ground and mixed with sugar and milk to produce chocolate.

But for reasons that researchers say they do not yet understand, the cacao tree

seems particularly vulnerable to pests. Walter Rodriguez, president of a cocoa-growing cooperative of small farmers in Costa Rica, said that in Costa Rica, the fungus monilia has been a devastating problem. "In 1978, '79, when monilia came," he said, "the trees remained but the harvest disappeared. As a product, cocoa almost disappeared."

In West Africa, black pod disease, a cousin of potato blight, can cause losses of up to 80 percent of the crop in a wet year. Experts predict that in Bahia, an area of Brazil that has had annual productions of hundreds of thousands of tons of cocoa pods, harvests this year will be half what they were just a few years ago because of a fungal disease called witches'-broom.

Tony Lass, an expert on cocoa cultivation at the British chocolate maker Cadbury Ltd., said that a new species of black pod disease had evolved and quickly spread to the border of the Ivory Coast, the world's largest cocoa producer. "It's now sitting on the frontier," Mr. Lass said, "where a million tons of cocoa a year is under threat."

Once disease strikes, trees not only produce fewer beans but beans of less reliable quality and, some say, poorer flavor. In hopes of increasing production, some farmers, like those in Malaysia, have planted hundreds of acres of trees on cleared land, but the trees, bereft of shade from taller trees, appear to be far more vulnerable to diseases and pests.

Plantation farming is also inefficient, Mr. Lass said. "You try to do the uniform thing to trees, like spraying on a schedule, and you end up costing yourself money. Not every tree needs that treatment."

By contrast, said John Lunde, industrial scientist and director of international environmental programs at M&M/Mars, "the small farmers with a couple of acres of land know such tree like a dairy farmer knows each cow's performance and what works when."

As a result, there is an emerging consensus among chocolate makers and researchers that the future of cocoa beans lies with small farmers on more shaded, forested, intensively tended land.



EUROPE

# Breaking the Toxic Chain

Spain Tries to Limit Damage at European Marvel

By Richard Boudreaux  
Los Angeles Times Service

**VILLAFRANCO DEL GUADALQUIVIR.** Spain — As storks, egrets and herons swoop over glassy wetlands stretching as far as the eye can see, Jose Antonio Ramos and his fishing buddy, Pedro Reyes, are at the Guadamar River by daybreak. It would be an idyllic outing but for the carnage at their feet.

Wearing gas masks and yellow rubber gloves, the two men walk upstream along the muddy bank gathering the carcasses of fish, crabs, frogs and eels still dying from a toxic spill that threatens Europe's largest nature reserve.

Hours after the rupture of a mining company reservoir sent a wall of metal-tainted liquids into the river April 25, Spanish engineers threw up sand-and-dirt dikes to divert the flow around the 74,000-hectare (185,000-acre) Donana National Park, a mecca for bird watchers from around the world.

Now, hundreds of park workers and volunteers have been mobilized to a second line of defense here on the sanctuary's outskirts.

Their task is to scoop up dead creatures from the blackened river valley before the birds do. The frantic effort has jolted Spain from what environmentalists call official laxity in dealing with threats to nature. As a belated cleanup began this weekend, the ecological crisis was being described as the country's worst because it could spell incalculable losses not only to farmland and human health but to 40,000 species of migratory birds.

Nearly 5.5 million cubic meters (17 million cubic yards) of waste water rushed through a 45-meter breach in a collapsing reservoir wall, enough to fill more than 1,500 Olympic-size swimming pools. That made it one of the largest toxic spills from any mining reservoir in recent years.

Spanish government officials say a seven-ton layer of toxic mud now covers 3,600 hectares of rural land, including rice paddies, cotton fields, olive orchards and cattle pastures. They estimate commercial losses this year alone at \$10 million, spread mainly among 2,000 small farmers in one of Spain's poorest regions.

The polluted water has been more or less controlled, but now there is a natural channel of toxicity into the national park through the birds themselves," said Alejandro Sanchez, director of the Spanish Ornithology Society.

"They are being attracted to the new mud with all its dead fish and frogs and crabs," he said. "Yet each one of these is a piece of poison. A chain of toxicity will build up in the park. It's very likely that many species will be affected in the next week or two."

Working in pairs from dawn to dusk, the masked men of the marshes clear as much of the contaminated 40-kilometer (25-mile) stretch as they can each day. The area, just west of Seville in southwestern Spain, echoes with shotgun fire as the cleanup crews try to scare birds away from the poisoned fish.

So far, the workers have collected 20 tons of fish carcasses, but new ones turn up daily.

In addition, environmental workers say they have picked up several dead birds and recovered 715 eggs from 23 nests abandoned along the poisoned riverbank. On Saturday, a cleanup man found a coot stuck in fouled mud, laid him gently in an open garbage bag and stood on the river road begging a ride to any shelter that could save the bird.

Toxins passed from fish to birds are not the only hazard. Unknown quantities of poison have filtered into the ground and may be seeping via subterranean streams into the park's subsoil, environmentalists say. Meanwhile, the diversion of the polluted Guadamar deprives the park's delicate marshes, forests and sand dunes of their main water supply.

Also, specialists warn that an unchecked flow of toxins — lead, zinc, arsenic, cyanide and other heavy metals from the mine reservoir — could make its way from the soil into crops, contaminating the food chain and raising the risk of cancer and neurological diseases in humans.

"The repercussions of this spill will last for eternity over thousands of hectares," said Angel Marin Munico, president of Spain's Royal Academy of Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences.

The disaster came suddenly. Boliden Ltd., the Canadian-Swedish company that owns the mine, has claimed that a "seismic shift" caused the reservoir wall's sudden collapse, although a local geological institute said it recorded no earth movements. The company has agreed to pay for the cleanup and compensate farmers for their losses — a figure that may be determined in court.

Demolized along with the company, Spanish authorities have been criticized at every turn for their handling of the mess. Spanish newspapers question why toxic waste is stored so close to a nature preserve and why nothing was fixed after a fired Boliden engineer reported fissures and toxic leaks in the reservoir wall three years ago.

"Compared with the rest of Western Europe, Spain has been slow to industrialize and slow to value its environment," said Juan Lopez, a Spanish agronomist who works for Greenpeace. "This reservoir was built in the late 1970s, when people's political awareness was very low. Even today, Spain is not so crowded and has a lot of nice wilderness. Until this spill, there was no sense of alarm about losing any of it."

For five days after the spill, the conservative government in Madrid and the Socialist regional authority in Seville quarreled over who was to blame and what to do about it. At one point, regional authorities refused to help when a makeshift federal dike set up to divert the poisoned Guadamar into the larger Guadalquivir River and out to sea collapsed.

Under sharp public criticism, the two sides stopped feuding and began a joint cleanup Sunday, sending 25 earthmovers and trucks to start clearing away contaminated mud. Less than a week after declaring the national park safe, the environment minister, Isabel Tocino, was calling the spill "an ecological catastrophe of historic proportions."

BRIEFLY

## Chechnya Investigates Kidnapping

**MOSCOW** — President Boris Yeltsin's envoy to Chechnya was kidnapped by the same people who abducted a prominent Russian television correspondent and other journalists, Chechen investigators said Monday, indicating progress in their investigation.

"The three crimes were committed in practically the same location," said Sopyan Akhmadov, chief investigator in Chechnya's anti-abduction department.

"In each case, the groups traveled without bodyguards, despite orders not to do so," he told the Interfax news agency.

The envoy, Valentin Vlasov, was kidnapped at gunpoint Friday near the border between Chechnya and the neighboring region of Ingushetia. No one has claimed responsibility for the abduction or made any demands for the envoy's release. (AP)

## Havel, 'Better,' Begins Signing Papers

**INNSBRUCK, Austria** — President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic, feeling "better and better," according to a spokesman, sat up Monday to perform his first official state function since his most operation — approving the appointment of seven generals.

A spokesman said that Mr. Havel, who is scheduled to return to Prague on Wednesday, had a surgical pipe removed from his throat. It was inserted to assist breathing after a tracheotomy.

The 61-year-old president underwent emergency surgery in Innsbruck when a perforated intestine cut short his vacation on April 14. As well as the repair of the intestine, he was treated for an abdominal abscess and given a tracheotomy to help him breathe.

The former dissident playwright was operated on for lung cancer in December 1996 and has spent several periods in hospitals since then for health problems linked to his five years in prison under the former Communist regime. (AFP)

## German Rightists to Run in Another State

**BONN** — The party that last week scored the best election result for the far right in Germany since before World War II said on Monday that it would run in another regional election in the east of the country.

The German People's Union, which won 13 percent of the vote in Saxony-Anhalt last week, said it planned to put up candidates in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, another of Germany's poorest states.

The party, which fed on mass unemployment and widespread economic misery in Saxony-Anhalt, said it was confident it could repeat its success in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, where recent voter surveys gave it as much as 16 percent support. The state election is scheduled Sept. 27, the same day as the German federal election. (Reuters)

## Leben retten können



**BUCKLE UP** — Michael Schumacher, left, the champion Formula One motor racer, and Matthias Wissmann, the German transport minister, testing a crash simulator in Bonn on Monday at the start of a campaign to encourage drivers to wear seat belts.

# No Witnesses in Louvre Theft

Guards and Visitors Questioned About Missing Corot

Agence France-Presse

**PARIS** — The French police were questioning both museum guards and tourists Monday to try to determine how a thief managed to make off with a painting from the Louvre in daylight without being noticed.

The police were also checking reports that there had been no guard on duty near the missing painting, despite stepped-up security measures that were announced three years ago after a theft at the large museum.

"Le Chemin de Sevres" by Camille Corot, a 19th-century French master, was cut from its frame behind a protective glass panel between 1:15 P.M. and 1:45 P.M. on Sunday, when thousands of visitors were present.

After initial questioning of

both guards and visitors, investigators said there were apparently no "direct, reliable" witnesses to the theft of the Corot.

When the empty frame was noticed, authorities closed the doors to the Louvre and searched all visitors before they were allowed to leave. But the 34-by-49-centimeter (13.4-by-19.3-inch) painting was not found.

The landscape of a country lane under a clouded but luminous sky was valued for insurance purposes at 8 million francs (\$1.3 million), said a museum official. Christophe Monin.

Its location, in a room at the end of the French painters' circuit on the second floor, meant that it was not under video surveillance or hooked up to an alarm system, said the museum director, Pierre Rosenberg.

The police, including a special art theft squad, said they were looking into several possibilities, including that of professional thieves

who would sell the painting in Japan or the United States.

An "amateur" thief would have trouble selling such a high-profile painting, investigators said.

It was also possible that the painting was stolen by an art lover for his own collection, the police said.

"Le Chemin de Sevres" had been in the Louvre collection since 1902.

Because of his perspective, though not his technique, Corot, who is regarded as France's greatest 19th-century landscape artist, is seen as a forerunner of the Impressionists.

The theft was another in a long line at the Louvre, which receives five to six million visitors a year.

The priceless Mona Lisa was stolen in 1911 and was recovered in 1913.

A little-known artist, Vincenzo Perrugia, had smuggled it out under his shirt. An ardent Italian nationalist, he said he wanted to return it to Italy.

## French Begin Trial in Killing Of a Politician

Reuters

**DRAGUIGNAN, France** — The trial of seven persons accused in the murder of a member of Parliament, Yann Piat, in 1994, opened Monday in this southern French town.

Madame Piat, a 44-year-old conservative who had denounced Mafia activities in her constituency, was the first member of Parliament to be assassinated in the 40-year-old Fifth Republic.

She was killed as she was being driven home on a deserted country road at night. Her driver said two men on a motorcycle shot her.

Two suspected hired killers, Lucien Ferri and Marco di Caro, and five others will appear before the court in Draguignan.

Among them is a bar owner, Gerard Finaie, who is accused of masterminding the murder.

but there is widespread speculation that whoever ordered the assassination has not been found.

Mr. Di Caro has confessed to driving the motorcycle and accused Mr. Ferri of firing the gun. Mr. Ferri has denied it.

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# Seoul Seeks U.S.

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## Seoul Ex-Spy Denies Smear Against Kim

Seoul Ex-Spy Denies Smear Against Kim...  
The former spy has denied the charges...  
The former spy has denied the charges...  
The former spy has denied the charges...

## Philippines to Cambodia

Philippines to Cambodia...  
The Philippines is planning to send...  
The Philippines is planning to send...  
The Philippines is planning to send...

## Philippines Mobilizes for Voting

Philippines Mobilizes for Voting...  
The Philippines is mobilizing its forces...  
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## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Seoul Seeks U.S. Help to Keep Students Enrolled Abroad

Los Angeles Times Service  
**SEOUL** — The government is seeking help from the Clinton administration to prevent South Korean students from dropping out of American universities amid the country's financial crisis.

Over the last few months, some of the almost 40,000 Korean students in the United States have been unable to pay tuition, living costs or loans because the depreciation of the won has made a U.S. education more expensive than it used to be.

When Secretary of State Madeleine Albright stopped here on a one-day visit Friday, Foreign Minister Park Chung-soo asked her for help in finding ways to aid these

students. One option discussed was a relaxation of visa requirements to make it easier for Korean students to find work in the United States and thus earn more money. A State Department official said Mrs. Albright made no commitments but agreed to consider the option.

Aides said Mrs. Albright and Mr. Park also talked about ways of finding short-term financial help for Korean students from nonprofit organizations like the Institute for International Education.

About 57 percent of the half-million foreign scholars in the United States come from Asia, many of them from countries where the Asian crisis has led to the sharp

devaluations of currencies, big increases in unemployment and major upswings in domestic political unrest.

While these factors have led many Asian families to summon or keep home their studious young, it has caused real strains for those who are trying to continue their academic work in America.

"There are some students who went back home and they are trying to transfer to universities in Korea," said Sang Jin Kim, a business major at the University of Southern California who is a former president of the Korean International Student Association on campus. "I heard that generally, some of them were

accepted and others were not."

Mr. Kim estimated that 10 percent of all Korean students at the university had returned home because their parents could no longer afford to finance their education.

Easing visa requirements to allow students to find part-time jobs would be helpful, he said, because international students pay fees of up to \$40,000 a year for tuition, room and board at the university.

"There are many students who want to work to earn enough at least for living expenses," Mr. Kim said. "Even the Korean-based companies here don't hire students."

The economic crisis back home has not affected him.

"I'm lucky because my parents saved money for me and my sister to finish our studies here," Mr. Kim said. "I only have one year left. But if I were a freshman this year, I would have to go back."

Much of Mrs. Albright's time in South Korea last week was devoted to trying to resolve continuing problems in finding the money to carry out the 1994 accord aimed at stopping North Korea's nuclear weapons program.

North Korea agreed to freeze its nuclear program after the Clinton administration said it would arrange for Pyongyang to get new energy supplies, including fuel oil and a light-water nuclear power plant.

## Seoul Ex-Spy Denies Smear Against Kim

The Associated Press  
**SEOUL** — A former government spy chief, on trial on charges of libel and illegal political activity, denied Monday that he tried to smear President Kim Dae-jung during his election campaign last year.

Kwon Young Hae, 60, is among seven former officials of the Agency for National Security Planning charged with plotting to depict Mr. Kim, then an opposition presidential candidate, as a Communist or Communist sympathizer.

"It was a routine anti-North Korea operation, not an attempt to foil candidate Kim's election," Mr. Kwon told the court.

Three other former officials of the agency, including its No. 2 man, are under arrest awaiting trial on similar charges.

Wearing a blue prisoner's uniform and white rubber shoes, Mr. Kwon appeared for leniency for other agency officials standing trial with him, saying that they simply had followed his orders.

The charges include defaming Mr. Kim and meddling in politics in violation of laws governing the agency's activities. If convicted, the former agents could face as much as five years in prison.



Prison police escorting Kwon Young Hae on Monday to a Seoul court where he is on trial for illegal political activity against President Kim Dae-jung.

They allegedly hired a Korean-American businessman to make a false claim that Mr. Kim's campaign was being funded by North Korea.

They also were charged with leaking to local media what they said was a letter

to Mr. Kim from Oh Ik Jae, a South Korean religious leader who defected to North Korea last year. The agents then persuaded South Korean conservative groups to demand an explanation from Mr. Kim of his alleged links to Mr. Oh.

## Afghans Fear Collapse Of Truce as Talks Fail

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan** — Many Afghan civilians said Monday they were bracing for a new round of fighting after the collapse of peace talks, but the opposing factions insisted they remained committed to observing a truce.

"When we got the news from the radio last night, we absolutely lost hope because this was our last chance," said Mohammed Khamsel, a shopkeeper on a street cratered by rocket attacks.

Many Afghans viewed the latest talks as their best chance at peace after nearly two decades of war. The Taliban religious army rules 85 percent of the country; a northern-based alliance of minority ethnic groups controls 15 percent.

The talks collapsed Sunday in neighboring Pakistan, where negotiations stalled over road access and how soon a governing panel of religious scholars could be convened.

But Rasul Talib, a spokesman for the opposition alliance, said the northern coalition would not break a "moratorium" on new offensives agreed to during five days of talks, which ended Sunday, unless its Taliban enemy infringed it. "We will show restraint and desist from military offensives," he said.

A Taliban spokesman, Abdul Hakim Mujahid, said that the Islamic militia did not want a military solution but that it would defend its positions and retaliate against any attack.

James Ngobi, head of the United Nations Special Mission for Afghanistan, urged both sides to stick to the moratorium, adding that the leaders of the opposing sides would be contacted in an effort to resume the dialogue.

Analysts said the breakdown of talks called into doubt the existence of a 40-member Islamic commission that both sides agreed to set up to discuss ending the 18-year civil war.

The opposition said the commission, of ulama, or Islamic scholars, could come into being only when other related issues, including the lifting of a food blockade of the central Hazarajat region, was lifted.

(AFP, AP)

## BRIEFLY

## Prince Returns to Cambodia

PHNOM PENH — Prince Norodom Ranariddh returned from exile Monday to prepare his severely weakened royalist party for elections called by Hun Sen, who deposed him as co-prime minister in a bloody coup last July.

Prince Ranariddh, who has said his return would be indefinite this time following two short visits over the last six weeks, was met by about 300 supporters at Phnom Penh airport. He went to a house less than a block from the U.S. Embassy.

The prince urged Mr. Hun Sen to reverse his refusal to meet with him, saying, "The main parties have to talk to each other to pave the way for the elections, to pave the way for what happens after the elections."

The opposition has threatened a boycott if Mr. Hun Sen cannot ensure a free election. A forerunner came Monday when several opposition legislators boycotted the National Assembly, which is controlled by Mr. Hun Sen, to pressure the government over the credibility of the elections, scheduled for July 26.

## Philippines Mobilizes for Voting

MANILA — The government will put 116,000 soldiers

and 26,000 police officers on alert Friday to help ensure that national elections next week will be credible and peaceful, officials said Monday.

Defense Secretary Fortunato Abat said the alert was part of preparations to minimize election-related violence. The police said there had been less violence in the campaign than in previous Philippine elections, but at least 17 people have been killed so far.

In the elections, scheduled for Monday, 10 candidates are running to succeed President Fidel Ramos, who is banned by the constitution from seeking another term.

At least 100,000 other candidates are running for 17,340 national and local posts.

(AP)

## Hong Kong Probes Jetfoil Crash

HONG KONG — A 77-year-old woman died and 24 people remained hospitalized Monday as officials tried to find a submerged object they suspect caused the crash of a Hong Kong jetfoil.

The jetfoil, a high-speed ferry with fins that rides on the water, hit a submerged object near the coast of Lantau Island shortly after leaving Hong Kong on Sunday en route to Macau. Of the 244 people aboard, 121 were injured.

A Marine officer, Raymond Chung, said the ferry could have hit a drifting log or another object.

(AP)

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OPINION/LETTERS

Where Whitewater Meets The Asian Connection

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Isn't it awful, spin the Clinton cover-uppers, that Webster Hubbell's wife is included in his indictment for tax fraud? How cruel to squeeze a potential witness by threatening his wife.

But now, thanks to tapes made on a prison phone clearly marked "monitored," we see how Hillary Clinton, worried about her own overbidding being exposed by a lawsuit by Mr. Hubbell against the Rose Law Firm, was first to rather up the pressure on Suzy Hubbell.

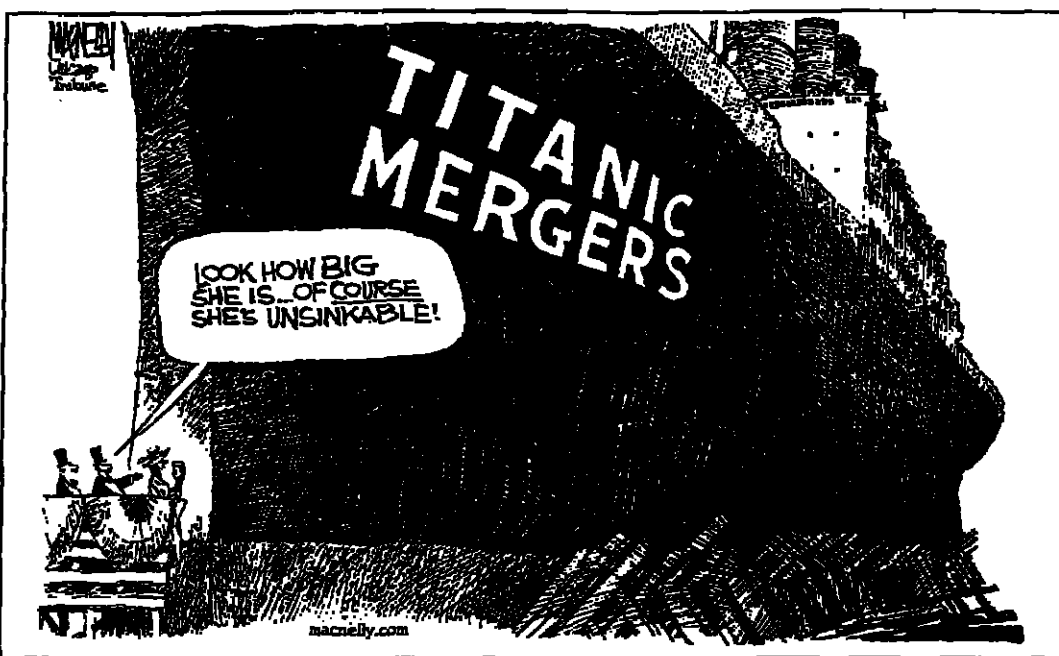
Marsha Scott, the Clinton confidante who does out patronage from the White House office of Bruce Lindsey, has long been the conduit between the Clintons and the Hubbells. Soon after Ken Starr put Webb in jail for stealing a half-million dollars from Rose Law Firm clients, Ms. Scott arranged for Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt to put Suzanne Hubbell back on the Interior payroll for \$60,000 a year.

"I am the one that bears the brunt of this up here," Mrs. Hubbell tells Webb. "I am the one that has to explain this to Marsha. She says you are not going to get any public support if you open Hillary up to this. Well, by 'public support' I know exactly what she means. I'm not stupid."

For those who pretend stupidity, she means \$60,000 plus fringes from the taxpaying public. As her husband promises to keep quiet — "I will not raise those allegations that might open it up to Hillary" — Suzy responds that Marsha "is ratcheting it up and making it sound like if Webb goes ahead and sues the firm then any support I have at the White House is gone. I'm hearing the squeeze play."

She heard correctly. If Webb were to sue about Hillary's "housecleaned" billing records (or what legal sham she may have performed to deceive bank regulators), then Mrs. Hubbell would have to go out and find honest work in the private sector. No zipped lip by Webb, no "public support" for Suzy.

Here is where the Whitewater rip-off intersects with the Asian connection. Mr. Lindsey and Ms. Scott have the job of preventing exposure of Hillary's billings. All three are well acquainted with the big source of overseas Clinton funds: It was from the Lindsey-



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NATO Expansion

Regarding "Think About Russia" (Editorial, April 30) and "NATO Enlargement: Build a Europe Whole and Free" (Opinion, April 30) by Madeleine K. Albright:

Mrs. Albright's article is intellectually weak and not at all convincing. It is not that critics of enlargement "are cynically assuming that Russia will always define its national interests in ways inimical to our own." The reverse is the case — and so why enlarge NATO and lead Russia to believe that the West is the one that does not realize "the Cold War is over?"

And why, under the circumstances, should East Europeans be enticed to spend billions of dollars when they surely have other things to do with their scarce resources?

Also, it is surprising that neither the editorial nor Mrs. Albright's article discussed the importance of the arms lobby in the NATO expansion debate.

L. BODMER,  
Zollikon, Switzerland.

Expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization instead should focus on consolidating national militaries. If new NATO member states were to use expansion to actually save on military spending, they could concentrate on other priorities such as education and health care.

However, if the goals of NATO expansion include creating new markets for U.S. military manufacturers and generally expanding a military presence, Russia will remain opposed, as will many in the United States.

ARON P. GOLDMAN,  
Paris.

In her plea for the expansion of NATO, Secretary of State Albright has inadvertently helped the cause of those who believe that such enlargement is nonsensical.

One searches in vain in her article for a plausible argument in favor of expansion. Instead, she curiously asserts that the "central issue" in the debate is overcoming objections to the inclusion of nations that were "subjugated in the past."

Mrs. Albright seems to regard NATO as an elite club that should be open to "strong democracies with healthy economies." But NATO, a creature of the Cold War, is a military alliance. To expand it now by including East European countries means spending billions of dollars on modernizing their arma-

ments. For what purpose? Against what threat? Mrs. Albright did not address these truly central issues.

HAROLD H. TITTMANN,  
Brussels.

**Drug Hypocrisy**

Regarding "White House Won't Lift Ban on Needle-Exchange Funds" (April 22):

The Clinton administration's refusal to lift the ban on federal funding for needle exchange programs — even as the government's own scientists certified that such programs do not encourage drug abuse and can save lives by reducing the spread of AIDS — sends a very clear message.

This rejection of scientific fact and medical wisdom proves that America's "war on drugs" is based on lies and myths, not on reality. Refusing to prevent needless AIDS deaths demonstrates beyond doubt that drug prohibition has nothing to do with protecting public health.

REDFORD GIVENS,  
San Francisco.

Values, Not Science, Spur Global Warming Debate

By Robert L. Park

WASHINGTON — I received a note a few weeks ago, urging me to sign a petition card opposing the global climate change accord. So, it seems, did just about every scientist in the United States.

The note was signed by Frederick Seitz, a physicist who once served as president of the National Academy of Sciences.

An accompanying article that looked like a reprint from the academy's journal explained what we can all do to make this a better world: burn more hydrocarbons.

This was a new concept for me. Maybe I should crank up the thermostat and trade my fuel-efficient car for a gas guzzler? I wanted to learn more, but there was no letterhead and the return address was a post office box in La Jolla, California.

The National Academy of Sciences disavowed any connection with the petition. The article had not been published in the academy's journal — or anywhere else. Moreover, a study conducted by the academy had reached the opposite conclusion.

If scientists all have access to the same data, why, you might wonder, is there such passionate disagreement? What separates the two sides may not be so much an argument over the scientific facts, scientific laws or even the scientific method, but profoundly different political and religious views.

Most climatologists agree that as a result of increased burning of fossil fuels, the temperature of the Earth has gone up perhaps 0.4 degrees centigrade since the start of the Industrial Revolution.

Climatologists warn that if the buildup continues, low-lying land masses, including many of the world's great cities, may be flooded in the next century by rising sea levels as the polar caps melt. Drastic changes in rainfall patterns could wreak havoc on food production.

"Nonsense!" insists a highly vocal minority. The increase in carbon dioxide is actually "a wonderful and unexpected gift from the Industrial Revolution," to quote an opinion article published a few months ago in The Wall Street Journal. These optim-

ists say that carbon dioxide stimulates plant growth, making the world more lush and productive, and that our unrationed burning of hydrocarbons allows the world to support a larger population — fulfilling the biblical injunction to "be fruitful and multiply."

The great war over global warming, then, is more about values than it is about science. It sounds like a scientific debate, with numbers and equations tossed back and forth. The antagonists themselves may even believe they are engaged in such a debate. But the average scientist is exposed to religious and political views at his mother's knee, long before he is exposed to science.

Such views have a way of occupying whatever gaps are present in scientific understanding. And there are gaps aplenty in the climate debate. There are holes in the data and uncertainties in the computer models, and small changes in the assumptions could result in very different projections.

Both sides acknowledge these limitations. But to allow unlimited growth in greenhouse emissions is a reckless acceleration of a global experiment the industrialized world is already engaged in — the consequences of which are potentially catastrophic.

That brings us back to the petition. The source turned out to be the tiny Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, based in Cave Junction. I do not know how many cards were sent out, but I can guess you paid for the mailing.

There is a well-financed campaign by the petroleum industry to recruit scientists who are skeptical about global warming to help convert journalists, politicians and the public to their views. Few of the scientists who received the petition are climate experts — and there are not any in Cave Junction, Oregon, either.

But when uncertainty abounds, scientific judgment has a way of conforming to the religious and political views of the scientist. As for me, global warming or not, my mother taught me to keep the thermostat down.

The writer, a physics professor at the University of Maryland, is author of the forthcoming "Voodoo Science." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

BOOKS

MENDEL'S DWARF

By Simon Mawer. 293 pages. \$23. Harmony.

Reviewed by Robin Marantz Henig

FROM the very beginning of this stunning novel, we know that the narrator, Dr. Benedict Lambert, is a dwarf. But it's hard sometimes to reconcile Lambert's voice — sardonic, sarcastic, erudite, incisive, unbearably clever, and horny as hell — with the brutal facts of his physique.

"He possesses a massive forehead and blunt, puglike features," Lambert writes in the dispassionate third person. "His nose is stove in at the bridge, his mouth and jaw protrude. His limbs are squat and bowed, his fingers are mere squabs. He is one meter, twenty-seven centimeters tall."

Whenever Lambert walks through the streets, people stare. "You get used to it," he says, unconvincedly.

But inside this misshapen form is a brilliant mind, and Lambert is a genetic researcher of international renown. Coincidentally, he is also the great-great-nephew of Gregor Mendel, the Moravian monk who discovered the laws of genetic inheritance in 1865.

Driven not so much by this familial link as by his own genetic disaster, Lambert spends his career searching for the gene for achondroplasia, the form of dwarfism from which he suffers. The gene is autosomal dominant, meaning that anyone who carries it has a 50-50 chance of giving birth to a dwarf.

This makes it an unpopular target for genetic research, since all the real research funding goes into explaining recessive traits like cystic fibrosis.

"Recessives play on people's anxieties," Lambert's boss explains. "They can spend a whole lifetime worrying whether they're carriers, and then we come along and offer them a test."

Woven through the novel is the tale of Gregor Mendel, who made his discovery in the course of eight years' covery in work with sweet peas — only worth of work with sweet peas — only to have his work completely ignored during his lifetime. Simon Mawer, an Oxford-trained zoologist, biology teacher and novelist, knows Mendel's story intimately, and he tells it quite beautifully, embellished with his imagined scenes of Mendel with his family, in his garden and carrying on a fictitious flirtation with Adelaide Rorwang, a luscious young hausfrau from town.

The passages about Mendel's life, combined with clear and cogent information about contemporary genetics, add a richness to the novel, which is at its heart about the vicissitudes of chance as seen through one randomly cruel toss of the genetic dice.

After a tortured lifetime of study, research and unrelenting loneliness, Lambert finally finds the gene he's been searching for. He also finds Jean (the name's a pun), a librarian at the institute where he works. The two have an intense, bizarre love affair when Jean

briefly leaves her boorish husband — an affair that is sexually quite fulfilling. Lambert repeatedly assures us, involving as it does "the one part of me that is the normal size."

When the affair ends, Jean decides to try to fix her childless marriage by having a baby — Lambert's baby, as it turns out, whom she can pass off as the child of her infertile husband. But her plan depends on genetic certainty, something that the reader already knows is impossible. Jean wants Lambert to screen the fertilized eggs that the two of them produce through in vitro fertilization, and then selectively implant only the one that is free of the gene for achondroplasia.

Reluctantly, and out of love, Lambert agrees. But as he peers into the microscope surveying the perfect Mendelian proportions of his progeny — four out

of eight embryos carrying the dwarf gene, the other four normal, "one of Uncle Gregor's ratios" — he faces an ethical crisis.

Although the book falls apart in the last 50 pages, it is overall a remarkable performance. Lambert's voice is distinctive, unique and often downright chilling: it grabs you by the throat and dares you to admit to your own revulsion, combined with guilty gratitude, when you see him in all his grotesquerie. And it reminds us, again and again, of how much about us is due to chance, and how little about our genes, even at the dawn of the 21st century, we truly understand.

Robin Marantz Henig, a Washington medical writer, who is at work on a book on Gregor Mendel, wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

ARTASHES MINASIAN, a 30-year-old Armenian grandmaster, won the prestigious New York Open Tournament, which ended on March 22 at the New Yorker Hotel. He was awarded the \$14,000 first prize for his top score of 8-1.

Minasian has a deceptive style, in which he can begin tamely and still build to a victory by direct attack. This resemblance to the former world champion Boris Spassky can be seen in his defeat of the Bulgarian grandmaster Kiril Georgiev. And his opening choice bears a close likeness to one that Spassky used off and on for many years.

The game started out as a Sicilian Defense, but after 5 f4, it had become a King's Fianchetto Attack, a rather slow, positional development much like a Reversed English. Spassky used to get substantially the same schema with 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 and so on.

Instead of 6...Nf6, experience says that 6...e6, followed by 7...Nge7 gives a more reliable defense because it keeps the way open for Black to block the kingside with a timely...f5, if the need arises.

Minasian's 10 f5 gave over the e5 square to Black's control, but in this formation he must press on with his kingside attack and hope he can create something before the opponent opens the other wing.

It was unpleasant for Georgiev to loosen his king position with 13...f6, but he could not move his queen and allow the stifling 14 f6.

If 17...Nd8 de, the black d pawn will soon come under siege, but 17...Nf7 made it difficult to defend the black king. The knight limited the power of Georgiev's rook at f8.

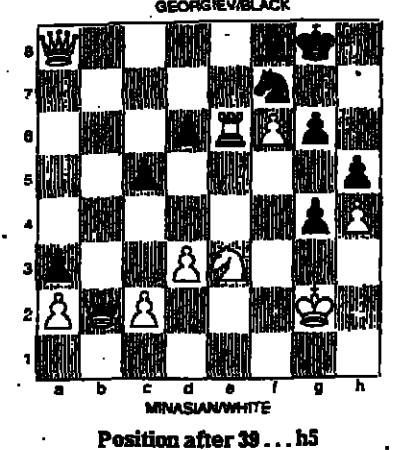
Minasian's 21 g5! was a powerful breakthrough: 21...ef 22 ef Bf5? loses to 23 Rf5! Re3 (or 23...g7 24 f4) 24 Ne3 gf 25 g6! with a winning attack.

Georgiev gave up rook for bishop and pawn after 22...fg 23 f6 Re3 24 Ne3 Bb6, but Minasian kept the initiative with 25 Bd5 Re8 26 Ne4.

After 28 Re1 Bd5 29 Re8 Qe8 30 Qd5, Qe8 31 Kg2 g4 32 b4, Georgiev's situation was dismal because he had no scope for his pieces.

After 34 Re2, Georgiev could not play 34...d5 because of 35 Nb6 de 36 Nd7 ed? 37 Re8!

After 40 Re8!, Georgiev had to lose a piece. After 40...Qf6 41 Rf8 Kg7 42 Qe8! Qf3 43 Kg1, he gave up in view of 43...g3 44 Rf7 Qf7 45 Qf7 Kf7, leaving Minasian a piece ahead.



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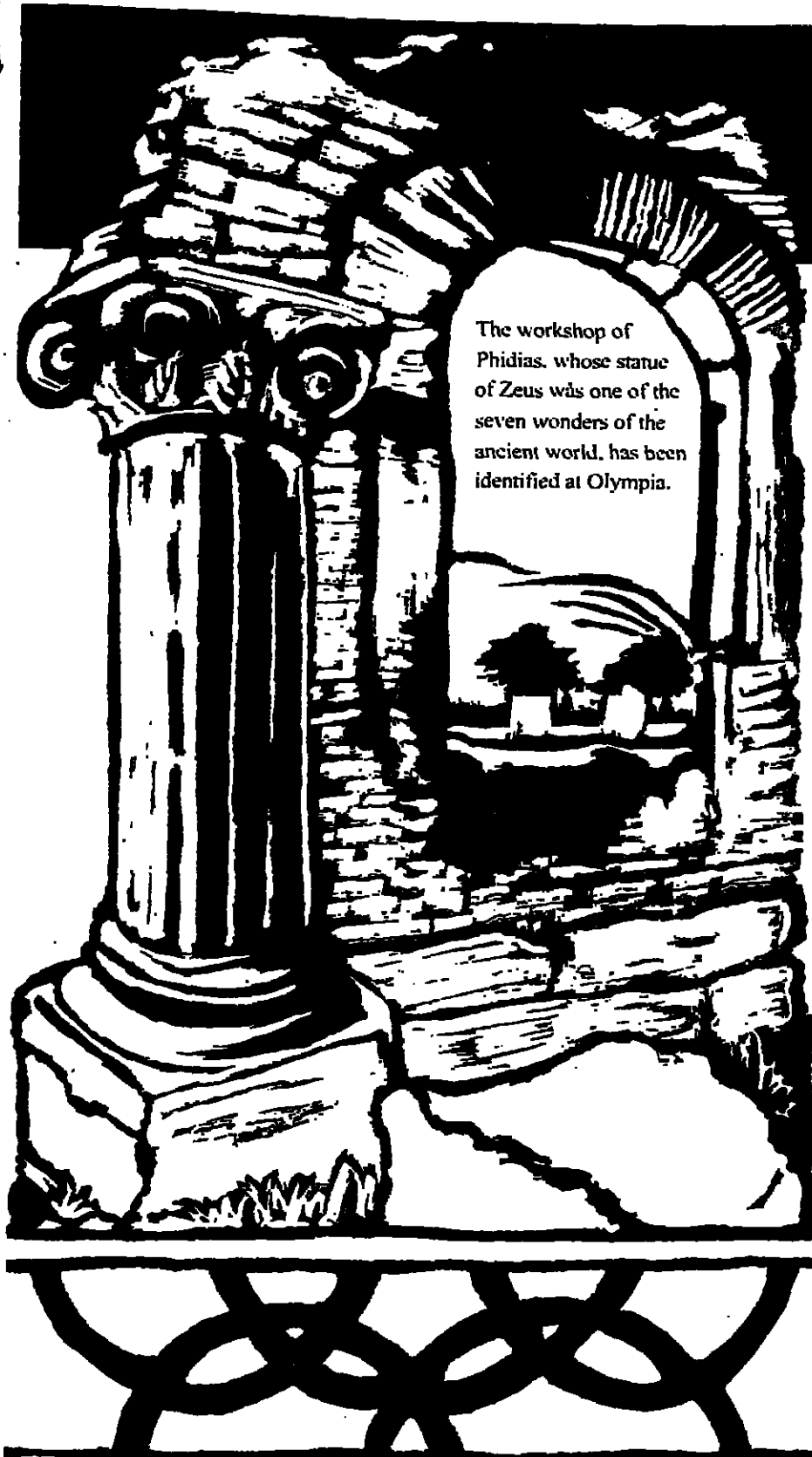
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The workshop of Phidias, whose statue of Zeus was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, has been identified at Olympia.

## DESTINATION GREECE DOORWAY TO CIVILIZATION

### HOME OF THE GAMES, SANCTUARY OF THE GODS

One of the oldest gatherings of nations in the world got its start at Olympia, on the rolling plains of Greece's Peloponnese.

The modern Olympic Games marked their first century in 1996. But even after a hundred years of publicity, many people still confuse the games' Greek birthplace, Olympia, with Mount Olympus.

Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece, was according to ancient Greeks the home of their gods. Olympia, the site of the Olympic Games, was connected with the worship of Olympian Zeus, the father of gods (and of many men on the side). Olympus is a majestic, wild, 2,918-meter (9,573 feet) snow-capped mountain. Olympia, by contrast, is a beautiful, serene landscape of rolling hills and plains covered with olive and pine trees on the right bank of the Alpheus River in Western Peloponnese, as the southern part of Greece is called.

"Even if Olympia were not connected with the games, tourists would flock here for its physical beauty," a former mayor of Archaia Olympia, the modern town that was created near the ancient site, told a visitor.

Once upon a time Mystery still surrounds the origins of Olympia. Archaeologists cannot tell for sure whether a sanctuary dedicated to Zeus was there before the Olympics began, or whether the holy place came into being after the games were institutionalized. If we accept the surviving tradition, Olympia and the Olympics were a story of "cherchez la femme."

The story goes that there

was a king in that area named Oenomaus, who called young men from all over Greece to compete with him in a chariot race, with his daughter Hippodamia and the throne of his kingdom as prizes. Pelops, a prince from Asia Minor, accepted the challenge and won the race. Tradition says that he cheated, however, by paying the stableman of Oenomaus to sabotage the chariot of his master. On her wedding day to Pelops, after whom the area was named Peloponnese, or the island of Pelops, Hippodamia established in honor of Hera, the wife of Zeus, a race for maidens, which gradually developed into races for men and boys.

The games became so important that Greeks used the first Olympics ever recorded, which took place in 776 B.C., to date the beginning of their era, just as Romans used the construction of their city, Christians the birth of Christ, and Muslims the Hegira or flight of the Prophet Mohammed from Mecca. The last of the ancient Olympics, in 393 A.D., coincidentally marked the end of the ancient world. Two years later, the Goths under Alaric invaded Greece, stormed through Olympia and looted the place. The destruction was completed in 426 A.D., when the temple of Zeus was burned. A century later, a series of earthquakes turned the buildings of Olympia into heaps of rubble, and the mud of the nearby rivers covered all traces of the ruins.

The site, called the Altis, or Grove, was excavated for

the first time 120 years ago by German archaeologists. Most of its buildings, including the stadium, have been unearthed. These buildings include the temples of Zeus and Hera, the treasuries (small buildings where offerings to Zeus from various cities were kept), the gymnasium and administrative buildings. East of the buildings a stoa, or portico, leads to the stadium where the games were held.

#### Prize works of art

A small museum was built near the site at the turn of the century, but it was not considered spacious enough after more recent excavations brought out many new finds. A new museum was built in the 1960s, not far from the entrance to the archaeological site. The museums in Olympia contain some of the most beautiful marble statues of the classical era, including the Hermes of Praxiteles, and the statues of the two pediments of the Temple of Zeus, created by Phidias, said to be the greatest sculptor of ancient Greece, also responsible for the art on the Parthenon of Athens. The Temple of Zeus housed a huge gold-and-ivory statue of Zeus sitting on his throne, considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. One of its pediments represents the race of Pelops and the other the fight between the Centaurs and the Lapiths.

Only a few hundred yards from the edge of the archaeological site stands the modern town, with its hotels, shops and restaurants. The

village is only 22 kilometers (14 miles) from Pyrgos, the capital of the county, and about 100 kilometers from Patras, the largest city and main port of the Peloponnese.

Patras is the terminal for the shipping lines that cross the Adriatic and connect Greece with the Italian ports of Brindisi, Ancona and Venice. Many cruise ships, however, anchor at the small port of Katakolon, only a few kilometers from ancient Olympia, in order to give their passengers a chance to see the site.

Major tourist agencies organize one- or two-day tours to Olympia from Athens, which is less than 300 kilometers away, or three and a half hours by car. Most tourists, however, prefer to include Olympia in a comprehensive four- or five-day tour including Delphi, Olympia, Epidaurus, Mycenae and Corinth, known as the "classical tour."

#### Modern-day meetings

Besides ordinary tourists, Olympia hosts every year a large number of sports officials and reporters who participate in seminars organized by the International Olympic Academy, founded in 1961. During its first six years, the academy operated under the pine trees of the Altis and participants lived in tents. The first buildings of the academy were completed in 1967. The same year, a special committee was formed by the International Olympic Committee to coordinate relations between the academy, the International

al Olympic Committee and the Olympic Movement. According to Nikos Filaretos, Greek member of the International Olympic Committee and president of the International Olympic

Academy, its installations are used for over 40 different activities. "These include training seminars for sports instructors and members of physical training establishments, postgraduate seminars on Olympic studies, conferences of members of national Olympic Academies, of members of National Olympic Committees, sports coaches, referees and sports officials," he says.

All participants are accommodated in the academy's facilities, where all the meetings, lectures and seminars are also held.

The largest meeting is a two-week seminar for young athletes and sports officials nominated by their national Olympic committees, which takes place each year in June. "Each national committee can nominate four participants between the ages of 20 and 35, and it develops into a forum for the exchange of ideas and the cultivation of Olympic ideals," says the president of the academy.

Not far from the academy, on the outskirts of the village, is the Museum of Modern Olympics, which houses mementos of the modern games, including photos, medals, diplomas and stamp collections issued on the occasion of the Olympics.

"It is a place that sports lovers visiting Olympia should not miss," says Mr. Filaretos. ■

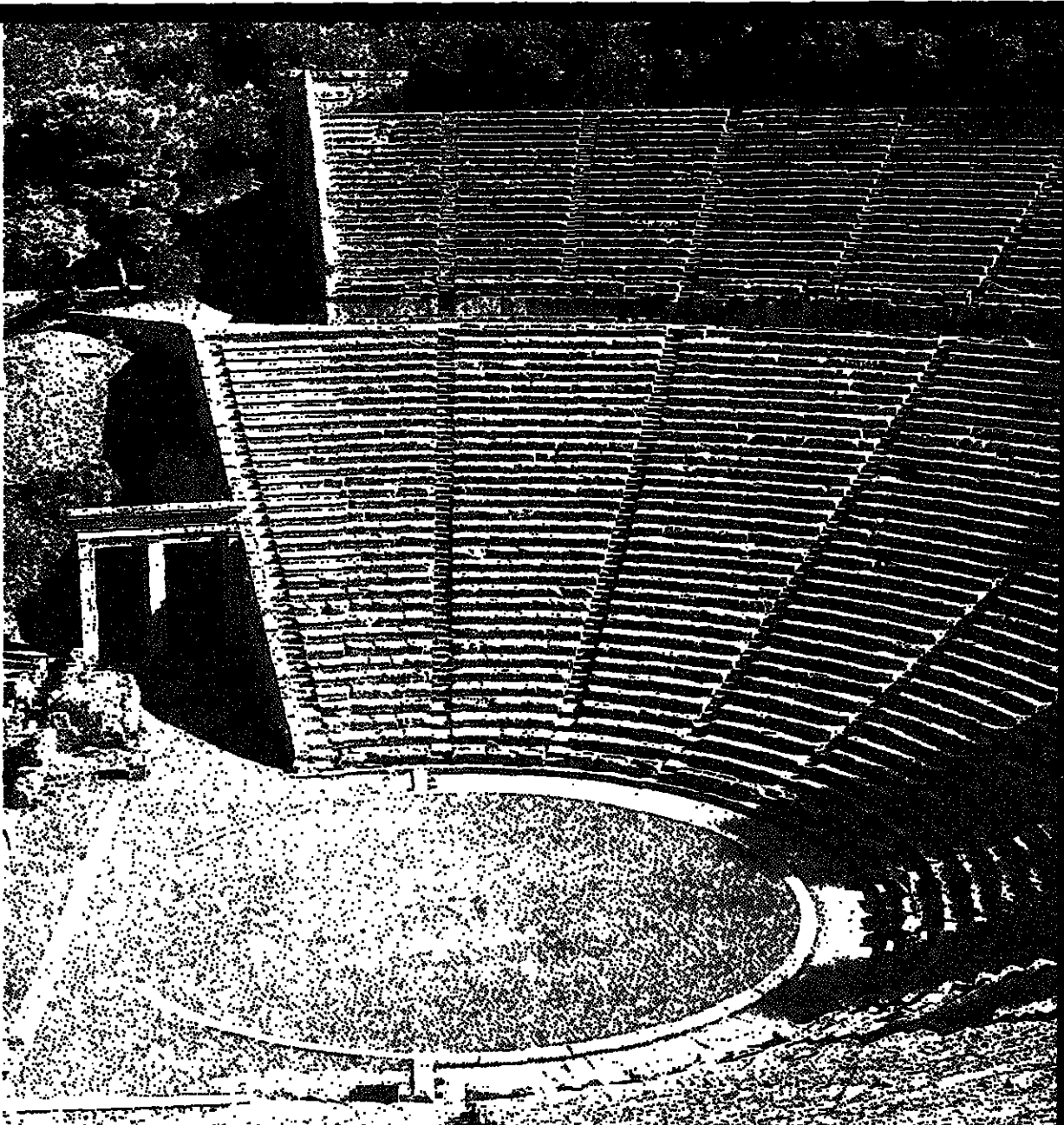
"DESTINATION GREECE: DOORWAY TO CIVILIZATION" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. WRITER: John Rigas in Athens. ILLUSTRATION: Karen A. Sheekler-Wilson. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mulder.

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GREECE: The Authentic Choice



## Style

TOMORROW  
STAGE

# Man Ray, the Designer Behind the Camera

### Exhibition Captures a Rare Artistry

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It is an inspired coupling — the modernist American photographer of 70 years ago revealing the workman behind his silken prints; and the modernist American fashion designer who is acting as exhibition sponsor: Man Ray meets Calvin Klein.

"Man Ray: La Photographie à l'Envers" (at the Grand Palais until June 29) means "Photography Inside Out." And that clothing metaphor, suggesting a complex underside hidden below a smooth surface, is the point of the exhibition that opened last week.

Even the most famous and familiar of Man Ray's oeuvre — the Violin d'Ingres, where the curvaceous back of a woman is turned into a violin, or the 1926 portrait of a human head cheek-to-cheek with an African mask — take on a new perspective when you see the contact prints from which the images were selected, cropped and framed.



Portrait of Lee Miller in classical style, circa 1930.

The show not only draws upon 13,000 archive photographs, but also a treasure trove of 2,000 negatives acquired by the Georges Pompidou Center in an estate settlement with the heirs of Juliet Man Ray in 1994.

"What struck me most was the shades of black and white — I can see so much color in that room," said Klein, who invited *le tout Paris* and a bit of Hollywood to the private viewing last week. The dinner he hosted afterward was played out like a silk-screen photograph entirely in black, white and silver, from the stubby candles to the lilies laid like asparagus across platters on the tables.

"I collect photography, almost always in black and white, especially Alfred Stieglitz, but I find this Man Ray exhibit so modern in the way the photographs are framed," said Klein. He was referring not so much to the uniform black wood that gave a sleek geometry to the images, but the way the photographer had focused on what he found significant and thus crossed the boundary between capturing a moment — and giving that vision an artistic spin.

Divided into three sections, described as duplicating, delineating or "denaturing" reality, the exhibition emphasizes the tension between Man Ray's work as a professional photographer and "bread-and-butter" portraitist and his creative work, in which he used experimental techniques of printing and developing. This is put in the context of the social and artistic circles that Emmanuel Radnitsky from Philadelphia, alias Man Ray, moved in Paris in the 1920s and his relationship to the Dada and Surrealist movements.

Superimposed images in a 1935 fashion photograph.

For fashion folk, the revelation of the exhibition is in the photographs taken by Man Ray in the 1930s for fashion magazines. Although Emmanuelle de l'Ecotais, a co-curator of the exhibition, emphasizes the photographer's commercialism, the images often seem daring.

For the Bergdorf Goodman store in 1930, Man Ray photographed a Madeleine Vionnet dress using lighting techniques and developing exposures to create light-and-shade effects that would be considered avant-garde as publicity shots today.

Other dramatic and experimental images include a face dress shown as two superimposed negative and positive images; and

the surreal series "A l'Heure de l'Observatoire," done for Harper's Bazaar in 1936 under the fruitful collaboration of the legendary editor Carmel Snow and her artistic director, Alexei Brodovitch.

A more classic photograph of a checked evening gown is silhouetted with pen-and-ink lines, as though Man Ray were tracing by hand the technical effect he developed when Lee Miller, then his assistant, accidentally created "solarization": a partial inversion of light acting on silver bromide that can be used to "halo" subjects and objects.

Man Ray developed another way of "outlining" his sitters. Unlike Henri Cartier-Bresson, who was adamant that framing was done through his lens and the camera eye as the picture was taken, the Man Ray archive reveals a completely different approach.

The surreal "tears" of 1932, glistening below spidery eyelashes, were enlarged from more banal full-face images; Nancy Cunard's armful of bangles were extracted from her complete figure; and intimate shots of couples are shown to be the result of careful cropping.

The meticulous preparation and complex techniques required for Man Ray's erotic and surreal images make them the antithesis of the spontaneity that is supposed to be the essence of photography.

And how modern that seems! There is currently a vague consensus that photography has no way forward except through manipulation and distortion on the computer, yet Man Ray prefigured these techniques at the dawn of the modern photographic era.

The methods were adapted according to the private clients and for the portraits commissioned by Vanity Fair and Vogue in the 1920s, when being "done" by Man Ray "meant that you were someone." De l'Ecotais explains in the catalogue that Man Ray did not solarize everyone. For example, he just used sophisticated lighting for a portrait of Salvador Dali "who was photographed with an amazing light, giving his face a character that was... Satanic."

The exhibition shows how Man Ray put the definitive end to the idea that the photograph was second-best to a painted portrait and that the photographer was therefore a failed artist. For that alone he marked the century.

What did Klein's fashionable crowd make of the show? "I found it just so modern," said Cameron Diaz, a rising Hollywood star. That refrain was echoed by the galaxy of celebrities, from the French actress Isabelle Huppert to Lady Helen Taylor, the art-loving Briton. They were sitting at Klein's table with his guest of honor, Claude Pompidou, whose late husband gave his name to the art center that has mounted the Man Ray exhibition while its own building is closed for repairs until 2000.

Jean-Jacques Aillagon, president of the Pompidou Center, described the long lines at the Man Ray exhibition, compared to the neighboring Delacroix show, as a "triumph of modernity over romantic style."

"The 20th century belongs to photography, not painting," he said. "This is the first time that a big photographic exhibition in Paris has shared a gallery with painting. And Man Ray was the first person to play with the images and create things that were not just photographs, but art."



A sampling of Man Ray's work in the "Photography Inside Out" exhibition, sponsored by Calvin Klein, at Paris's Grand Palais through June 29. Guests at the preview opening, pictured with Klein, at left below, included Marisa Berenson, Isabelle Huppert and Cameron Diaz.

## Fin de Siècle Decorating: Quirky Luxe

By Patricia Leigh Brown  
New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — The death of chintz — arrivederci, baby — will be made public next week at the Kips Bay Boys and Girls Club Decorator Showhouse, where it will also be revealed that the bridge to the 21st century is really an 800-pound concrete Zen bathtub.

It's show-house time again, that rollicking seasonal decorating ritual in which a heady *cour d'honneur* fills the air and \$100,000 gilt clocks tug in unison on the quarter-hour. Strange as it may seem, however, a sort of Kips Bay Liberation Front has taken up residence at 32 East 70th St., where the work of 20 designers — a record eight of them first-time Kips Bayers — goes on view from Tuesday through May 27.

In the past, the show house has been predominantly a starched bastion of Park Avenue decorating, pure Brooks Bros., a place where breathless decorators used words like "timeless" and "eclectic" to describe the status quo. Nevermore.

Facing the fin de siècle (and possible extinction by Martha Stewart), the predictable Kips Bay has turned bravely unpredictable this year, as many designers up the ante to redefine what "good taste" means as 2000 approaches.

They are looking to remote non-Western cultures, humble materials, pop-culture palettes — and the feel of the human hand. They are perfecting the Deepak Chopra School of Decorating, viewing interiors as "a meditative state" (Kitty Hawks) and a "life-enhancing situation" (Clodagh).

Liza Cousins and Natasha

Bergreen painted a wall in the 30-room 1912 mansion with henna, inspired by *mehndi*, the ancient Indian art of body painting.

Eve Robinson, 33, a designer new to Kips Bay, took a love of common objects, specifically the apple basket, and reinterpreted the conventional paneled room with a basket-weave wall of interlaced maple strips.

In the nothing-is-sacred department, David Kleinberg, an architect, brazenly enveloped Regency antiques

and a \$15,000 thin-screen television in a room of pin-striped burlap.

Grass is still the pet accessory, and it sprouts from steel ledges (Clodagh) and bathtubs (Robinson), raising the question of whether venture capitalists ought to be investing in hand-held indoor lawn mowers.

In Clodagh's mystically sybaritic sanctuary, light emanates mysteriously through saunlike wooden slats, and crystals dangle beside the doors. Fittingly for an era in

which it is difficult to tell where National Geographic ends and Elle Decor begins, a lone antique Nepalese oxcart wheel hangs on an artisanal plaster wall.

Around the show house, there was a sense that Kips Bay had finally embraced a younger generation of designers and clients, in part because of the unseen hand of 33-year-old Alexis Contant, the show house's new marketing director.

In his chocolate-brown and deep Prussian-blue room —

decorated down to a dish of color-coordinated M&M's — Richard Keith Langham, a 39-year-old alumnus of the design firm Irvine & Fleming, took stock of how far his generation of decorators had come. "We were schooled in the English country house, which swept down Park Avenue like a tidal wave," he said. "Now there is all this yummy new Wall Street money around. But young clients today want luxurious combinations of things, simple luxe, not a literal translation."

## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**  
1 May heroine  
2 A to Z  
3 Agability  
4 N-mile  
5 —avis  
6 Designer  
7 Cassini  
8 Easley of "A  
9 Nightmare on  
10 Elm Street"  
11 Famous New  
12 York cop Eddie  
13 Peacocking  
14 Buckle  
15 Method Abbr.  
16 Sympathetic  
17 attention  
18 OS — (certain  
19 codon)  
20 Part of a sem.

**DOWN**  
21 James of  
22 "Guns N' Roses"  
23 Open-ceilinged  
24 rooms  
25 Got 100 on, as a  
26 test  
27 —in-the-bone  
28 (deeply  
29 ingrained)  
30 Intravenous  
31 infusions  
32 Ostrich, as  
33 verigence  
34 "You —?"  
35 (butler's  
36 question)  
37 Group of Girl  
38 Scouts, e.g.  
39 Essence of  
40 roses  
41 Canton's  
42 country  
43 Pub out  
44 Underwater  
45 experiment site  
46 When repeated,  
47 a Washington  
48 city  
49 Spouse  
50 Do a  
51 shoemaker's job  
52 Word of  
53 qualification  
54 Not quite  
55 grammatical  
56 answer to  
57 "Who's there?"  
58 Detached  
59 Legal  
60 Loosen one's  
61 hold

**DOWN**  
1 School grades  
2 It hurts  
3 Part of a school  
4 grade, maybe  
5 Guinness or  
6 Bolshoi  
7 Person who's it  
8 Carte blanche  
9 Spaghetti sauce  
10 brand  
11 Shaggy ape  
12 1975 #1 Berry  
13 Marlow hill  
14 Late afternoon  
15 Mountain near  
16 Zurich

**ACROSS**  
12 N.Y.C. opera  
13 house, with  
14 "the"  
15 Self  
16 "The Blues  
17 Brothers"  
18 director John  
19 Ingram  
20 Put into practice  
21 Throng  
22 Was laid up  
23 Cotillions  
24 Idolize  
25 Fastlight  
26 Group of Girl  
27 Scouts, e.g.  
28 Essence of  
29 roses  
30 Canton's  
31 country  
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33 Underwater  
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11 Shaggy ape  
12 1975 #1 Berry  
13 Marlow hill  
14 Late afternoon  
15 Mountain near  
16 Zurich

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### U.S. Insurer C

#### AIG Chief's Big Investment

By Thomas Fuller  
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Western companies looking to do business in cash-strapped Asian countries may want to take a page out of Hank Greenberg's book.

Mr. Greenberg, the chairman of American International Group Inc., one of the world's biggest insurance companies, said a problem with the Malaysian government was its financial services, which he said were "not up to the standards of a developed country."

Mr. Greenberg, a Jewish American, had moved to Malaysia in 1996, where he had been working on his personal relationship with Malaysian leaders. During a visit to Malaysia, Mr. Greenberg said that AIG, which is based in New York, would pump as

### China's Global Trade

By Seth Faison  
New York Times Staff

BEIJING — It seemed obvious to many economists that the sharp currency devaluation would lead to a boom in exports and a corresponding rise in demand for U.S. goods. But in the weeks since the announcement, China's trade with the United States has fallen, and the country's economy appears to be slowing down.

### Wing Ahead / Comments

#### Needs to Make

Reginald Dale

It is hard to see the importance of the EU's decision to accept 10 countries in Eastern Europe plus Turkey as official candidates for EU membership. This is a historic moment when the EU is expanding its borders to include countries that were once part of the Soviet Union. This is a step towards a more unified Europe, and it is a step that the EU has long needed to make.

### CURRENCY & FINANCIAL

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥
Australian dollar	0.68	0.48	7.5
Canadian dollar	0.65	0.45	7.2
French franc	6.5	4.5	72
German mark	1.36	0.93	163
Italian lira	1,360	930	16,300
Japanese yen	106	72	1,000
Swiss franc	1.48	1.00	150
U.S. dollar	1.00	0.70	100











## EUROPE

## SAP's Juggernaut Moves Into a Faster Lane

FRANKFURT — SAP AG is about to change the face of its executive office, which has been of high-tech entrepreneurship. Dietmar Hopp, co-founder and co-chief executive, will step down at the company's annual meeting Thursday from the post he has held since he and three other executives founded the company 26 years ago. But the company itself is laying plans to maintain or speed up its rapid growth pace.

SAP is the world's dominant player in so-called enterprise software, a niche of programs for running businesses, and a prototype

for the kind of job-creating companies that have sprung up far more often in recent years in Silicon Valley than in the Rhine Valley.

"What Dietmar Hopp did was a wake-up call that said, 'Hey, this is possible in Germany,'" said Joachim Rissmann, chief of Intel Corp.'s Central European operations in Munich. "In his wake there have been a lot of smaller fast-growing software companies. He helped them see that they can start in Germany."

SAP is "among the most important software companies worldwide, and it was done in Germany," said Stephan Schambach, president of Interstep Commu-

nications Inc., a software company in Eastern Germany that is to go public in June. "It tells me and other managers in Germany that software is not necessarily a U.S. product."

Yet, as Mr. Hopp leaves, SAP still faces challenges in reordering its internal structure to maintain growth and in adding thousands of new employees.

Henning Kagermann, 51, who is to succeed Mr. Hopp as co-chief executive, was quoted as saying Monday that the rapid creation of 15 or more teams to focus on software solutions for specific industries was the company's primary challenge this year. At the same time, SAP plans to add about 5,000

employees to its staff of 13,000.

When Mr. Hopp steps down from day-to-day management, he will become chairman of the company's supervisory board, which is responsible for long-range planning.

With 6 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.36 billion) in sales in 1997, SAP is larger than the next four largest enterprise software firms combined.

Its sales last year grew 62 percent, its profit rose 65 percent and its share price soared from 207 DM to 572 DM. So far this year, SAP's preference shares have risen a further 63 percent, closing Monday at 930, and it is due to list its shares on the New York Stock Exchange this year.

## Paris Agrees To Sell More Bank Assets

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The French government has agreed to sell additional Credit Lyonnais assets in return for regulatory approval of state aid, a European Commission spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman said Paris also had agreed that the eventual privatization of the bank would be "non-discriminatory."

In Paris, the Finance Ministry declined to comment except to say that progress had been made in resolving the long-running dispute.

An EU spokesman said France had approved the sale of 620 billion francs (\$102.9 billion) of new assets, including its German subsidiary, BfG, and Credit Lyonnais Belgium.

The daily Le Monde reported that the government would sell more assets in the United States and Asia and reduce the bank's size in France in exchange for the right to maintain its presence in London and Luxembourg.

"They have asked to keep London and Luxembourg, and we have agreed to be compensated by more asset sales in Asia," an official at the commission said.

The European competition commissioner, Karel Van Miert, said substantial progress had been made with the French authorities over the rescue plan for Credit Lyonnais.

"Certain points still have to be clarified," a spokesman for Mr. Van Miert said, adding that talks would continue over the next week.

The European Commission is to issue a definitive ruling on the bank's future May 20, having warned Paris that it may be prevented from injecting any more state funds into Credit Lyonnais unless it comes up with an aid package approved by the commission.

In addition to the asset sales, the commission wants the government to cut Credit Lyonnais' French activities by 22.5 percent and privatize the bank, as a previous French government agreed to do by 1998 in exchange for a 45 billion-franc aid package in 1993.

French banks have complained to Brussels that state support for Credit Lyonnais gives it an unfair advantage. In Paris, the bank's shares closed at 647 francs, up 52.

"With an agreement in the pipeline, there will be no more talk of Lyonnais' bankruptcy," said Philippe Ricarte, analyst at Transbourse. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
5400	8200	4200		
5050	5900	3900		
4700	5600	3600		
4350	5300	3300		
4000	5000	3000		
3650	4700	2700		
D J F M A M	D J F M A M	D J F M A M		
1997	1997	1997		
1998	1998	1998		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Fri. Close	Chang.
Austrian	AEV	1,197.22	1,187.82	+0.7%
Brussels	BEL 20	2,194.55	3,079.34	+1.7%
Frankfurt	DAX	5,914.68	5,107.44	+1.6%
Frankfurt	Stock Exchange	753.35	740.27	+0.0%
Helsinki	HEX General	4,968.35	4,656.11	+2.6%
Oslo	OSL	795.34	747.75	+1.2%
London	FTSE 100	Closed	5,010.30	
Madrid	Stock Exchange	822.25	817.08	+2.4%
Milan	BISTEL	24062	23503	+2.3%
Paris	CAC 40	3,974.25	3,680.92	+2.4%
Stockholm	SX 16	4,045.78	3,976.78	+1.9%
Vietnam	ANX	1,567.05	1,551.41	+1.0%
Zurich	SMI	4,788.25	4,657.80	+2.5%







## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Region Struggles Toward an Updated Bankruptcy Code

By Philip Segal  
International Herald Tribune

**HONG KONG** — For thousands of bankrupt Asian companies, battered by financial crises and sorely in need of foreign money, a series of bankruptcy laws being enacted across the region marks only the beginning of what promises to be a long, painful recovery.

Previously burdened with antiquated bankruptcy statutes that presented liquidation as the only real option for troubled companies and discouraged restructuring or new investment, Thailand, Indonesia and South Korea have rushed new bankruptcy laws into place in the last several months at the in-

sistence of the International Monetary Fund.

Their new laws have one key principle in common: to make it easier for insolvent companies to restructure and return to running economically viable businesses. Part of this involves striking a delicate balance, as is the case in the United States and other Western countries, between the right of debtors to take time to reorganize and refinance their businesses and the right of creditors to foreclose on debts that have no reasonable chance of being paid.

But many analysts question whether the bankruptcy laws will work the way they are intended, given the absence of a large body of

experienced judges and lawyers.

"How can any of those countries possibly have enough professionals to handle the insolvency problem adequately?" asked Bill Rochelle, who monitors Asian bankruptcies in New York for the U.S. law firm Fulbright & Jaworski.

Since bad banking and poor management were largely responsible for triggering the Asian financial crisis in the first place, the region's companies and bankruptcy courts face a protracted struggle to restructure.

"I see a 10-year process from beginning to end," Mr. Rochelle said.

Lawyers are concerned that too many procedural matters are left to the discretion of judges, who could be more open to delays and corrupt

influences than if stricter procedures and time limits were written into the statute.

For U.S. creditors in Asia, a major concern is "how effective and fair the court systems will be in applying the law," said Larry Engel, a San Francisco-based bankruptcy specialist at the law firm Brobeck, Pfeiffer & Harrison.

When it comes to Indonesia, "the court system is slow and unpredictable and not independent," said Richard Levin, a lawyer with Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom and one of the drafters of the 1978 U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Under Indonesia's new bankruptcy law, which comes into effect in three months, creditors are to gain greater

rights to go after money owed them by bankrupt companies.

In Thailand, which also has a new bankruptcy law, there are similar concerns.

"The court system leaves quite a lot to be desired," said Simon Walker, an international partner with O'Melveny & Myers in Hong Kong. "As a foreigner, you can't be sure to get a fair hearing against a Thai."

Among the countries making the most progress on bankruptcy reform so far is South Korea, according to Wilbur Ross, a senior managing director at Rothschild Inc. in New York and one of the leading U.S. buyers of distressed debt. Rothschild has been retained by Halla Group, South Korea's 12th-largest *chaebol*, or conglomerate, and has arranged a \$1 billion dollar loan to help Halla restructure.

After organizing mergers and acquisitions of some of Halla's most viable businesses, Rothschild intends to redeem its loans from future foreign investors.

South Korea's new law "is moving them a little closer to the U.S. model," which allows bankrupt companies three months to propose a restructuring plan, Mr. Ross said.

Until the passage of the new law, there had been no concept in South Korea of what is known as debtor-in-possession financing, which allows distressed companies to reorganize while maintaining control of their assets.

Commonly, under such a system — which is in use in the United States and other countries — investors in the distressed companies gain priority status among creditors.

Without such a rule, insolvent companies found that money was virtually unobtainable, and they tended to move straight into liquidation due to a lack of working capital.

Mr. Ross said Rothschild would soon be closing South Korea's first real debtor-in-possession financing, in which Halla's Mando Machinery division is expected to receive \$20 million in new money, collateralized by accounts receivable.

But South Korea has not established effective rules to govern how long an insolvent company can remain protected from its creditors without proposing a viable reorganization plan.

The new law in Indonesia sets time limits, Mr. Ross said, but provides few sanctions if those limits are not met. "It gives the debtor the thing that creditors fear the most: the ability to tie things up in court indefinitely," he said.

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo
Hang Seng	Straits Times	Nikkei 225
13000	2000	17600
12800	1800	17000
11000	1600	16400
10000	1400	15800
9000	1200	15200
8000	1000	14600
1997	1997	1997
1998	1998	1998
Exchange	Index	Monday
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,439.42
Singapore	Straits Times	1,475.40
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,804.20
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	15,601.10
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	627.43
Bangkok	SET	480.71
Seoul	Composite Index	381.80
Taipei	Stock Market Index	9,366.66
Manila	PSE	2,208.12
Jakarta	Composite Index	4,463.94
Wellington	NZSE 40	2,237.69
Bombay	Sensitive Index	4,135.61

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- Shinsegae Department Store Ltd. of South Korea signed a contract with Costco Cos. of the United States for a \$100 million joint venture to operate discount stores. Terms call for Costco to own 94 percent of Costco Wholesale Korea and Shinsegae to hold the remaining 6 percent.
- Pohang Iron & Steel Co. will cut prices for steel used by South Korean exporters by as much as 15 percent, giving automakers and shipbuilders a competitive boost. To offset the price cut, the world's second-largest steel producer will raise the domestic price of some products.
- Hyundai Motor Co., South Korea's largest carmaker, said vehicle sales rose 17.3 percent in April from March as it introduced its Atos minicar in the domestic market. Domestic vehicle sales jumped 29.9 percent from the previous month, to 34,161 vehicles, while exports were up 10.5 percent, at 54,161 vehicles.
- Malaysia's prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad, said he would not force foreign insurers to reduce their stakes in local operations for five years. Foreign insurance companies that own more than 51 percent of their Malaysian operations must cut their stakes to 51 percent in line with last November's World Trade Organization agreement on financial services.
- Standard & Poor's Corp. lowered its outlook on the ratings of Tenaga Nasional Bhd.; analysts said the rating's decline was straining the Malaysian power utility's finances.
- Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd.'s net profit rose 52 percent, to 17.02 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$2.2 billion), helped by a government payment of 6.7 billion as compensation for agreeing to give up its overseas monopoly.
- Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. said it was likely to join an airline alliance but did not say when or with whom a deal might be concluded. "I think we are now more convinced than ever of the benefits of an alliance," a spokesman said.
- Wing On Department Store Ltd. of Hong Kong will dismiss 270 workers in its nine stores because of the slump in retail sales in Hong Kong.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AP, AFP

## Fears of Seoul Unrest Cause Stocks and Won to Tumble

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SEOUL** — Threats of tough government action against illegal strikes and demonstrations fanned fears of additional labor unrest and prompted stocks and the South Korean won to fall sharply Monday.

"Investors are worried labor unrest will continue and worsen, as militant unions have threatened to hold mass strikes this month," a Daewoo Securities dealer said. In the absence of government measures to help the market, and with "only negative news coming out," he said, investors "believe the market will fall further."

The Seoul composite index closed 14.73 points lower at 391.80. It was the first time the index had dropped below the 400-point level since Jan. 5, when it finished at 396.49. The South Korean currency also weakened, with the dollar rising to 1,346 won from 1,225 won Friday.

Analysts said a batch of depressing economic indicators announced late in April also boded ill for the market. The National Statistical Office said last week the unemployment rate soared to 6.5 percent in March, the highest since the mid-1980s. Industrial output dropped 10.1 percent from a year earlier, and capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector fell to 65.2 percent from 80.8 percent a year earlier.

"Given the circumstances, the GDP growth will be well below zero for the first quarter of this year,"

said Jwa Sung Hee, president of the state-funded Korea Economic Research Institute.

The South Korean prosecutors' office warned of a crackdown against illegal strikes and vowed to punish organizers of May Day protests that erupted into violence involving about 22,000 workers and students demanding job security.

The riot Friday was the most violent protest seen in South Korea since the inauguration in February of President Kim Dae Jung.

South Korean unions have accused businesses of sacrificing workers and refusing to undertake reform efforts themselves, in violation of a landmark agreement in February about sharing the pain nationally to overcome the economic crisis.

Analysts said workers' discontent over soaring unemployment would only grow stronger, as the country had barely begun its radical industrial restructuring efforts.

"There seems to be no one who can stop the situation from deteriorating," said Lee Hahn Koo, president of Daewoo Economic Research Institute.

A statement issued from the presidential residence, the Blue House, on Monday said the government would not tolerate students joining forces with organized labor.

"There cannot be a unified labor-student campaign," a presidential spokesman, Park Jie Won, said.

(Reuters, AFP)



**COMPACTED DISKS** — A steamroller finishing off 40,000 pirated CDs at a Singapore ceremony organized by the government and the movie, music and software industries.

## Canberra Court Backs Rehiring Dockers

Reuters

**CANBERRA** — The 1,400 Australian dockworkers who were fired en masse in April appeared Monday to have won a legal victory after a deal was brokered to get the companies that employed them operating again.

The Australian High Court stood by a lower court ruling ordering the reinstatement of the dockworkers, who were dismissed four weeks ago by Lang Corp.'s Patrick Stevedores unit.

Patrick said it would provide 3.6 million Australian dollars (\$2.3 million) needed to restart operations at four subsidiaries that have been placed in administration, a form of voluntary receivership.

But the court also untied the hands of the accountants appointed as administrators of the subsidiaries, so the units

can be closed if they are not economically viable.

After dismissing the workers April 7, Patrick used private security guards and attack dogs to move them off the docks. It replaced them with 400 nonunion contract workers. Patrick asserted that union labor was inefficient.

The dismissals set off an occasionally violent dispute that stranded goods valued at a total of about 500 million dollars in about 10,000 containers as unionists picketed ports around Australia.

Bill Butterell, one of the administrators, said the first small group of dock workers, members of the Maritime Union of Australia, would be back on the wharves Tuesday morning.

But he said not all 1,400 union members would get their jobs back, because Patrick had closed seven small termin-

als. Late last month, the Federal Court, hearing a union claim of criminal conspiracy, issued an interim order requiring the administrators to re-employ all 1,400 workers, but Patrick appealed that decision to the High Court.

Mr. Butterell, a liquidator with the specialist accounting firm Grant Thornton, became a key player in the dispute when the seven-member High Court panel changed the Federal Court decision and gave the administrators the flexibility to employ as many dockers, or as few, as it needed to run the units profitably.

Mr. Butterell has until May 25 to get the four units running again with union workers while brokering a long-term deal changing work practices and cutting staff numbers. He must satisfy banks that the units can be run profitably.

"Either he can put together a set of arrangements that makes these companies viable or they will be put into liquidation," Chris Corrigan, the chairman of Patrick Stevedores, said.

If Mr. Butterell fails, all 1,400 workers will lose their jobs permanently.

## Record Australian Trade Deficit

Australia posted its largest monthly trade deficit on record in March, a development that one economist described as a "wake-up call" about the likely effects of the Asian financial crisis, Reuters reported from Sydney.

Official data showed a deficit of 1.33 billion dollars in trade in goods and services, compared with a deficit of 462 million dollars in February.

The March deficit was more than double market expectations of 555 million dollars.

"We have been arguing for three or four months that Asia has been quite severely impacting our export figures," said Tony Meier, an economist at Deutsche Morgan Grenfell in Sydney. "A lot of people have been deluding themselves that it hasn't, so maybe this will be a wake-up call."

About 60 percent of Australia's exports go to Asian countries. The downturn in Asia hit exports from Australia's rural areas and the country's tourism receipts particularly hard.

## IMF's Singapore Training Site

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SINGAPORE** — The International Monetary Fund opened its first Asian training institute here Monday to provide policy-related economics training to government officials in the region that is now embroiled in an economic crisis.

Michel Camdessus, managing director of the IMF, said it was a precursor of similar training centers in other parts of the world.

He said the IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute would be a joint effort with the Singapore government to establish a "new vehicle for helping countries in Asia and the Pacific develop stronger, sounder economies."

Mr. Camdessus added, "As the world economic community faces the challenges posed by globalization, the need for training in macroeconomic policy-making as well as fiscal, financial and external sector reforms and economic statistics has become even more important."

He predicted that Asia would emerge from its current crisis stronger and as a model of good policy.

He said that although the region's

economic troubles were still not over, there was a strong commitment in many quarters to solve the problems.

"The crisis is not yet over, but we are turning the corner," Mr. Camdessus said. He said Asia's recent experiences had highlighted the risks facing countries tapping global capital markets.

He said reforms of markets and institutions being undertaken across the region would be painful but would leave Asia stronger and eventually able to return to the high rates of economic growth it saw before the crisis.

He said Asia would "again be a showcase" not just of growth or capital inflows but "of what countries can do to improve their policies, strengthen domestic institutions and governance and thereby strengthen the foundations for sustained, high-quality growth."

He said Asia had long been an example of the benefits of globalization but that some of its extensive capital inflows had not been invested wisely. In 1996, the region attracted almost half of the \$235 billion in private capital flows to developing and transitional economies.

(AFP, Reuters)

## Hong Kong Growth Rate Slides

Reuters

**HONG KONG** — Economic growth here slowed dramatically in the final quarter of last year as the Asian financial crisis took its toll, according to government data released Monday.

The economy grew 2.7 percent in the fourth quarter from a year earlier, compared with revised growth figures of 6.0 percent in the third quarter and 6.8 percent in the second quarter.

Economists described the drop as the sharpest deceleration since 1989, when Hong Kong was hit by China's austerity program and the effects of the crushing of pro-democracy demonstrations in Beijing.

Still, many economists had expected an even lower growth figure, about 2.3 percent, for the fourth quarter, based on a government estimate that gross domestic product for all of 1997 would be 5.2 percent larger than in 1996. The Census and Statistics Department said Monday that GDP grew 5.3 percent in 1997.

## SARAKREEK PARTICIPATIONS N.V.

established at Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

Notice of the Managing Director to the remaining shareholders of Sarakreek Participations N.V.

The undersigned AMRO Trust Corporation N.V., acting in its capacity as managing director of

SARAKREEK PARTICIPATIONS N.V. ("the Company")

hereby gives notice that the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the company has been held on August 4, 1997, whereby the exchange of all the outstanding shares of the company into shares of Sarakreek Holding N.V. and the dissolution of the company have been approved.

Through this notice we are requesting the shareholders who have not yet returned their bearer share certificates to apply to the exchange by returning their share certificates for conversion to AMRO Trust Corporation N.V., Postbus 15, P.O. Box 1905, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles no later than June 1, 1998.

The conversion rate from Participation to Holding is 1:1975.

Managing Director

AMRO TRUST CORPORATION N.V.



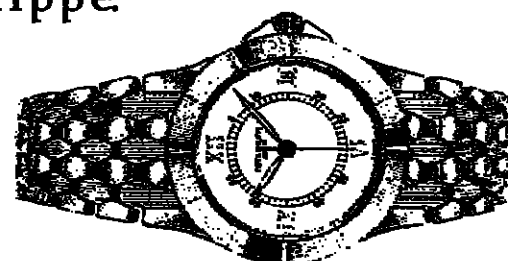
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**A\$** - Australian Dollars; **AS** - Austrian Schellings;  
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 Deutsche Mark; **Dk** - Danish Kroner; **Dr** - De-  
 nmark; **ECU** - European Currency Unit; **FF** -  
 French Franc; **Ft** - Italian Lira; **Fr** - Swiss  
 Franc; **RM** - German Mark; **Rs** - Indian Rupee;  
**Sfr** - Swiss Franc; **Skr** - Swedish Krona; **S\$** -  
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 Swedish Krona; **THB** - Thai Baht; **Y** - Yen

b - based on; **O** - Other Prices; **MLA** - Not Available;  
**N.C.** - Not Computable; **o** - Item 5  
 suspended; **S/S** - stock split; **±** - Ex-Quidendo; **-**  
 - Ex-Rate; **±** - Offer Price incl. prod. exchange charge;  
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 miscellaneous; **regul.** - not registered with  
 regulatory authority; **o** - inside of bid and offered  
 price; **±** - forward price; **o** - price calculated 2  
 days prior to publication; **2** - bid price

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of



**NASDAQ**

**Monday's 4 P.M.**  
The 1,000 most traded National Market securities  
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
*The Associated Press.*

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SPORTS

# Youth Puts Jazz Past the Rockets

## Aging Houston Loses, Ending Drexler's Career

By Joe Drape  
New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY — It was not exactly the way that Clyde Drexler wanted to end his Hall of Fame professional career: 1-for-13 from the field, 4-for-10 from the foul line, 6 points. But those were not the numbers that undid Drexler and the Houston Rockets on Sunday.

These were: Bryon Russell, 27 years old, and Greg Ostertag, 25. Over five critical fourth-quarter minutes, the Utah Jazz's swingman and erratic

### NBA PLAYOFFS

center made the Rockets look their age. They combined for 14 points, 6 rebounds, 5 blocked shots and 2 steals. Fresh legs and raging energy turned a 65-62 street fight of a game into an 84-70 rout that put the Jazz in the second round of the National Basketball Association playoffs against San Antonio.

It also sent Drexler, soon to be 37, into retirement as a player and into the collegiate coaching ranks at his alma mater, the University of Houston.

"I don't know if it was the minutes and pains over a hard series, our injuries or our lack of depth," he said. "We just couldn't make it happen today."

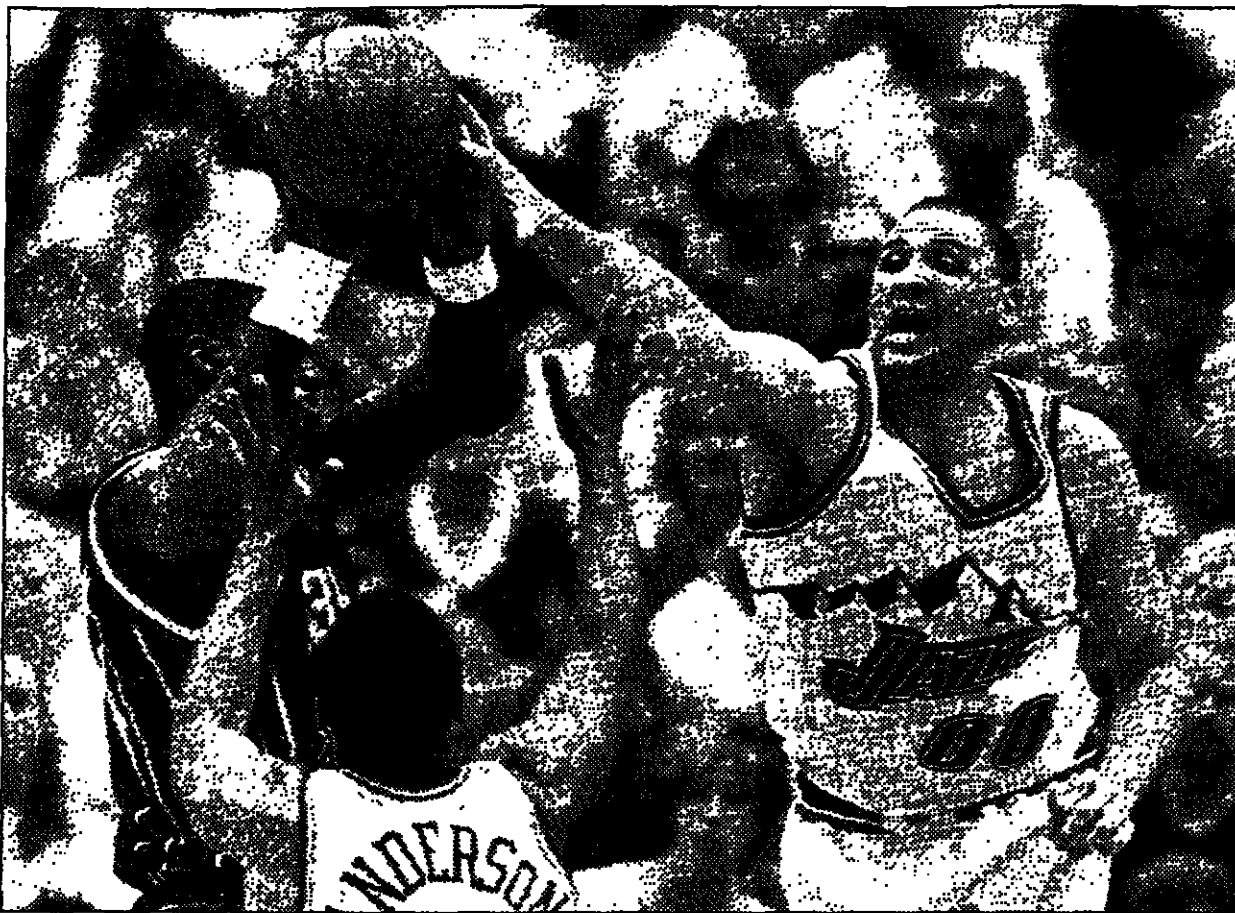
It was at once painful and inspiring to watch as the Rockets tried to become only

the second eighth-seeded team to eliminate a No. 1 in National Basketball Association playoff history. They had some numbers on their side for this fifth and deciding game: championships in 1994 and 1995, a record of 11-3 in games in which playoff elimination was at stake, and, in Drexler and Hakeem Olajuwon, a pair of future Hall of Famers to go head-to-head with the Jazz's pair, John Stockton and Karl Malone.

But the Rockets had more against them. Charles Barkley was in a suit on the sidelines with a torn triceps in his right arm. Wounded on the front line were Kevin Willis, Mario Elie and Olajuwon — all 35 and all nursing muscle pulls and bruises.

The Rockets never led, never could sustain momentum, and on the three occasions they got within 3 points, they looked like day-care workers run over by children at recess. Malone dropped points and punishing elbows in solid fashion: 31 points and 15 rebounds. But Stockton did not get his first points until the final 3 minutes 30 seconds of the game, and finished with 4 and 10 assists.

The sequence that finally exposed the Rockets as a team with more heart than cartilage, spring and wind began in the fourth quarter after the reserve forward Eddie Johnson, himself just turned 39, willed a running jumper in from the corner to cut the Jazz's lead to 65-62. In a



Utah's Greg Ostertag, right, and Shandon Anderson, putting the heat on Houston's Hakeem Olajuwon.

blink, Ostertag was following Russell's missed dunk, slamming home the rebound for a 67-62 lead.

On the defensive end, Russell stripped Olajuwon, who had 15 points and was frustrated most of the day by double teams and by the fact that he could not explode into his jump hook or drop steps anymore after injuring his left knee in midseason. When the shot clock wound down to two seconds, Russell took a pass at the top of the key and hit a picture-perfect 3-pointer to extend the lead to 8.

It was over the next 140 seconds, however, that Ostertag and Russell wilted the

Rockets for good. Ostertag, whom Malone has criticized for being distracted this season, stood in the lane and swatted away two of Olajuwon's point-blank dunk attempts, to the roaring approval of the capacity crowd at the Delta Center. Then he rammed down the middle of floor in time to catch one pass from Russell, return it and get it back for a rim-rattling finish.

It was Russell, however, whom Jerry Sloan singled out for changing the tempo of the game. The Jazz coach started the slasher and shooter, who finished with 10 points and 4 steals, instead of bringing him

off the bench as he has done recently. "We wanted to make them change ends more, get them up and down," Sloan said. "You get him in there and we usually have more energy."

In another playoff game Sunday, The Associated Press reported.

**Bulls 63, Hornets 70** In Chicago, Michael Jordan, with 35 points, and Scottie Pippen, with 25, totaled just 10 fewer than the entire Hornets team, as the Bulls pulled away in the fourth quarter to win the opening game of their second round series.

Charlotte, which ran out to a 30-15 lead but was up only

one at the half, scored just 10 third-quarter points and finished with 32 in the second half.

Glen Rice, who shot poorly against the Bulls in four regular-season games, led the Hornets with 25 points, but he was just 9-of-25 from the field.

And the Bulls shot down burly Anthony Mason, who scored a playoff-best 29 points in a clinching first-round victory over Atlanta on Friday. Mason, banging inside with Dennis Rodman and sometimes facing double teams, managed just six points and took only five shots.

# Long Shot Pays For the Capitals

## 50-Footer by Bellows in Overtime Propels Washington to Round 2

By Rachel Alexander  
Washington Post Service

BOSTON — Brian Bellows's shot had a long way to travel — not just over the 50 feet of ice to the Boston Bruins' goal but over a decade of postseason trauma, a season of injuries and a young, aggressive team that had stretched the Washington Capitals in game after game of a best-of-seven National Hockey League first-round playoff series.

It was a long way to go, but not too far. Bellows's shot, 15 minutes 24 seconds into overtime Sunday, skipped

### NHL PLAYOFFS

between the legs of the Bruins' goaltender, Byron Dafos, hit the net and gave the Capitals not only a 3-2 victory in the game but a 4-2 victory in the series.

It put the Capitals in the second round of the playoffs for the first time since 1994. They go into their series against the Ottawa Senators as the highest-seeded team in the Eastern Conference semifinals.

The Montreal Canadiens eliminated the Pittsburgh Penguins on Sunday night, leaving the conference's top three regular season teams — No. 1 New Jersey, No. 2 Pittsburgh and No. 3 Philadelphia — out of the playoffs. Washington finished fourth and Ottawa eighth but it 3-1 against the Capitals. No. 6 Buffalo will meet No. 7 Montreal.

"I'm really happy for our guys because we've been carrying all these demons around, especially the older guys," said Ron Wilson, the Washington coach. "A lot of players sort of feel like our demons have been exorcised."

The Capitals have blown two-game leads in postseason series four times since 1987, and talk of the past began swirling as soon as Washington went up 3-1 in this series. Boston won Game 5 in Washington, 4-0, but the Capitals remained relatively relaxed.

The victory hardly came easily, as nothing did in a series that went into overtime in three of the six games, twice into double overtime.

The rookie right wing Richard Zednik shot the Capitals into the lead with a goal 6:54 into the game, but the Bruins tied it 5½ minutes into the second period. Washington responded with a goal from the former Bruin Adam Oates 38 seconds later, but for the fourth time in this series the Capitals sputtered in the third period.

Anson Carter, a former

Capital, tied the score at 2-2 with 10:47 remaining in regulation, giving Boston an enormous lift on the ice and in the stands. The Capitals waded through the rest of the period, then seemed lost at the beginning of overtime, letting the Bruins have chance after chance against Olaf Kolzig, who made 47 saves during the game. Washington was outshot by Boston 26-11 in the final two periods. The Bruins ended the series outshooting the Capitals, 239-160.

Ted Donato, the Boston left wing, hit a post early in overtime. Peter Bondra, the Washington forward, hit a post a few minutes later.

The Capitals got the shot that counted when Bellows let loose a slap shot from the right point that seemed to dip just before getting between Dafos's pads and going into the net.

"We had too many chances in overtime that we missed, and I almost got that feeling that sooner or later something was going to turn the other way," said Pat Burns, the Boston coach.

In other games, Sunday, The Associated Press reported.

**Canadians 3, Penguins 0** In Montreal, Andy Moog made 21 saves for his fourth career playoff shutout, while Mark Recchi, Jonas Hoglund and Saku Koivu scored for the Canadiens as they knocked out Pittsburgh, four games to two.

"This one was special," Moog said.

"Now, anything's possible," said Vincent Damphousse, the Montreal captain. "The top three seeds are out. It just shows there's a lot of parity in the league right now."

**Red Wings 5, Coyotes 2** In Phoenix, Brendan Shanahan scored two goals and Steve Yzerman had a goal and two assists as Detroit overpowered the Coyotes.

The defending Stanley Cup champions advanced to the second round for the seventh straight postseason and will play either St. Louis or Colorado. Chris Osgood made 22 saves to win his third consecutive game and send the Coyotes to their seventh first-round exit in as many playoffs for the franchise since 1987.

The Red Wings outshot the Coyotes, 18-4, in the second period and scored three times to take a 4-2 lead into the third. Thirteen players scored for the Red Wings in the first round. "We were that way all through the regular season," said Kris Draper, a Detroit center. "We didn't have a 30-goal scorer, but we had a lot of guys with 10 goals or more."

# White Sox Beat Angels, 12-1, Snapping a Losing Streak

The Associated Press

Albert Belle broke out of his batting slump as the Chicago White Sox snapped their three-game losing streak.

Belle drove in six runs as Chicago won, 12-1, at Anaheim on Sunday night.

"I hope this is the beginning of a continued offensive outburst. We should be more consistent," said Jerry Manuel, the Chicago manager, sounding much like he did after his

### BASEBALL ROUNDUP

team's previous victory, 16-7 over Baltimore on Wednesday.

Belle gave the White Sox a 1-0 lead with a run-scoring single in the first, made it 3-0 with a third-inning sacrifice fly and 6-0 with a three-run homer in the fifth, his sixth of the season. Belle added a run scoring double in the sixth off Greg Cadaret.

**Yankees 10, Royals 1** In Kansas City, Paul O'Neill and Jorge Posada homered as the Yankees (20-6), off to their best start since 1958, won for the 19th time in 21 games.

Ramiro Mendoza allowed three hits in seven innings.

**Mariners 10, Tigers 6** In Seattle, Dan Wilson hit the first inside-the-park grand slam in

Mariners history, and Randy Johnson (2-1) won his second straight start.

Edgar Martinez added a three-run homer for Seattle, which led 10-2 after two innings.

**Indians 10, Devil Rays 5** Sandy Alomar hit a two-out, two-strike grand slam as Cleveland rallied from an 8-5 deficit in the ninth against visiting Tampa Bay.

Paul Sorrento hit the first grand slam in Tampa Bay history and went 4-for-5, driving in six runs.

**Blue Jays 6, Athletics 3** Woody Williams, the Toronto starter, did not allow a hit until the sixth at Oakland.

A day after Roger Clemens took a no-hit bid into the seventh, Oakland did not get a hit until Scott Spiezio's leadoff homer in the sixth. Williams wound up allowing two runs and four hits in seven innings with six strikeouts and no walks.

**In National League games:**  
**Phillies 5, Astros 3** In Philadelphia, the Phillies turned two double plays in the final three innings, including one started on a stellar effort by second baseman Mark Lewis, as it snapped Houston's eight-game winning streak.

The Phillies' defensive gems helped make up for the two errors the Phillies made earlier in the game and the three they made Saturday.

**Giants 12, Braves 6** Rich Aurilia had the first two-homer game of his career, as San Francisco pounded Tom Glavine on its way to victory in Atlanta.

Aurilia hit a solo homer in the third, a run-scoring single in a four-run fourth and a two-run homer in the sixth to give Danny Darwin the victory.

**Cardinals 8, Cubs 5** In Chicago, Brian Jordan and John Mabry homered as St. Louis overcame a three-run, sixth-inning deficit to stop a three-game losing streak.

Mark McGwire, tied for second in the majors with 12 homers, was 0-for-3 with three strikeouts and two walks, raising his major league-leading total to 36.

**Reds 5, Brewers 3** Brett Tomko (4-1) scattered eight hits in seven-plus innings and visiting Cincinnati made quick work of Cal Eldred.

Eldred, who entered the game with a 1.67 ERA, gave up five earned runs on nine hits and four walks in four innings.

**In games reported in late Monday editions:**  
**Red Sox 2, Rangers 1** Pedro Martinez shook off a two-game slump and shut down baseball's best hitting team in Boston.

Martinez struck out nine, walked two, allowed five hits in seven innings and overcame

three errors in the first three innings.

**Orioles 2, Twins 0** Mike Mussina allowed two hits in 7½ innings at Camden Yards in his return from the disabled list, and Baltimore beat Minnesota to win a series for the first time in three weeks.

**Mets 5, Rockies 2** In New York, John Olerud's sacrifice fly scored the go-ahead run after two errors by Colorado's infield set up New York's four-run eighth inning, helping the Mets snap a six-game losing streak.

The Rockies' infield committed three errors in the eighth, allowing the Mets to score four unearned runs.

**Dodgers 10, Pirates 5** In Pittsburgh, Chan Ho Park helped himself with a two-run double as Los Angeles scored five runs in the second inning. Todd Zeile added a three-run homer and Park (3-0) pitched two-hit ball over five shutout innings as the Dodgers won their seventh in nine games.

**Marlins 1, Padres 0** Rookie Jesus Sanchez got his first career victory, combining with two relievers on a five-hitter as Florida won at home.

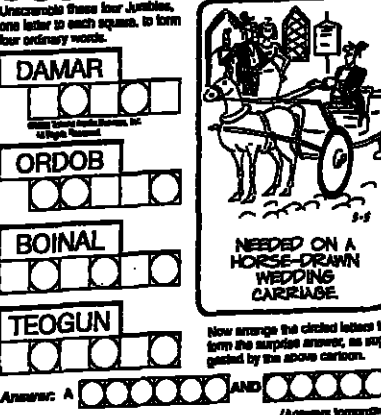
**Expos 4, Diamondbacks 1** Dustin Hermanson pitched a two-hitter and Vladimir Guerrero homered for the third straight game as visiting Arizona lost its sixth straight.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



"COWBOY BOB ALWAYS USES A SLUNT ANGLE FOR THAT STUFF!"

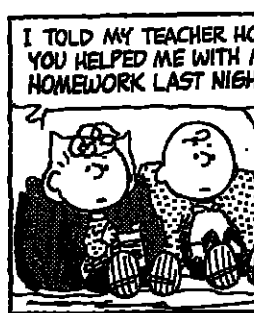
### JUMBLE



Answers: A (Astonish), B (Baffle), C (Calm), D (Dance), E (Eat), F (Flee), G (Gloat), H (Hear), I (Ignore), J (Joke), K (Kick), L (Laugh), M (Mope), N (Nod), O (Obey), P (Pretend), Q (Quit), R (Run), S (Sneak), T (Tease), U (Urge), V (Vex), W (Wink), X (X-ray), Y (Yell), Z (Zip).

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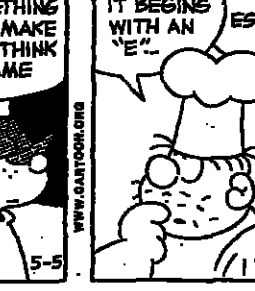
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